PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

GOLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.

RICHEST IN CREAM

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,694.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
3-32 P. M.				
1909.				
17th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7913
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6523
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	RIMALAYA	6388	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	NUMIDIA	6389		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9509
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Stmr.	640	704	353	390	353	495
Fort Salisbury	668	748	374	561	353	532
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	878	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	906	990	517	793	466	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Genoa	652	*1153	370	*920	332	929
Naples	44	...	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Manchester	...	...	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	...	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† KAISER ...	3,900	Michelsen ...	19th April.
* GOUVERNEUR ...	3,400	Bo-meister ...	29th April.
KAISER ...	3,900	Pohlsen ...	10th May.
* PRASIDENT ...	5,000	Muhlbauer ...	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

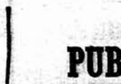
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDER, Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1909.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—viz. about
LHARA	2,171	Mon 12th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,366	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. MADURA," 1,950 tons, 19th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,366 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A STEAMER," calling on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

12th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Royer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	4,265	Rigaler	10th June "
SALAZIE	4147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	...	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	22nd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gullhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	6,432	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,233	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	3,990	B. Radmanic	27th Apr, 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

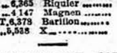
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	5,046	E. Nitsche	14th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6318	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	335
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sub-agency).	Yokohama.
Bombay,	Singapore,	Saigon.
Karachi,	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta;	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Madras,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Rangoon,	Soerabaya,	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe,
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines)	New York.
Tanjong (Perak),	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Fakiog
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chaukia No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 16,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 16,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR EATCHON, Esq. (Director Pastoria Land and Colonial Steamship Co., Ltd.)

A. M. TOWNSEND, *London Manager.*
C. S. ADDIS,

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	ILOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as to rate which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CUTCHERY GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP —	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEHANGIR RAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

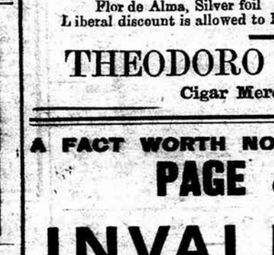
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.



NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,

OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,

AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,

TURQUOISE, OPAL,

PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15.

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent. Per box. lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of	25 ... 1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„	50 ... 1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„	25 ... 1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„	25 ... 1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„	50 ... 1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of	25 ... 1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„	25 ... 1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„	25 ... 1	14½	13	0
Britanica Chica...	„	50 ... 1	7½	23	0
Dalias	„	50 ... 1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of	25 ... 1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„	50 ... 1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„	25 ... 1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of	50 ... 1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„	50 ... 1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„	25 ... 2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of	50 ... 1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„	50 ... 1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of	25 ... 1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„	25 ... 1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„	50 ... 1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	„	25 ... 1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„	25 ... 1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„	50 ... 1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of	25 ... 1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„	50 ... 1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of 50 ...	Rs. 2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	„ 50 ...	„ 3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	„ 50 ...	„ 3	4
Rarezas	„ 50 ...	„ 3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	„ 50 ...	„ 4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	„ 50 ...	„ 4	4
Las Hermanas Mexican	„ 50 ...	„ 5	0
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	„ 50 ...	„ 5	4
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	„ 50 ...	„ 5	8
El Sol, Imperiales	„ 25 ...	„ 6	4
La Bolsa Superiores	„ 25 ...	„ 4	0
Primissima, Exceptionales ...	„ 50 ...	„ 4	8
		„ 7	0

EL ALICANTO.

Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0

The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	... per box of 50 ...	Rs. 12	0
Vera, Flor Fina „	... „ 25 ...	„ 6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	... „ 25 ...	„ 4	0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

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Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

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Celebrated

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Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and most advantageous to all assured.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,284,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	42 8	26 6	20 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 3	53 5	30 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	66 13	42 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	8 12	30
35	41 5	82 4	47 1	29 13	66 13	150 8	41 13	35
40	46 11	66 13	53 5	144 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so-to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Nestan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle down

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ANATOLIA."
ARRIVED ON 12TH APRIL, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1909.

NOTICE.

TO all concerned, MY WIFE, PANSY MILLICENT LUCIE, having left my protection without my permission.

This is to give notice that I will not be held responsible for any DEBTS whatever, contracted by her.

B. HOWARD.

BYCULLA, 12TH APRIL 1909.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERED OFFICES of the abovenamed Company, have been REMOVED to No. 77, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort.

KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Dated the 8th April, 1909.

FOR SALE.

MYRABOLAMS:—(T. Belerica 35 maunds, T. Chabula 20 1-4 maunds) and Semi Corpus Ana Cardimm 21 maunds. For Samples and Rates apply to—

C. M. ISMAIL,
Forest Officer,
Thapal Estate, Saharanpur District, (U.P.)

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Wednesday, the 7th April, 1909, to Wednesday, the 21st April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned THREE CERTIFICATES numbered 5462, 5464 and 9024 for 6 SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, last endorsed to DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI and BHICAIJI, his wife, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons to be WARNED against DEALING with the said Certificates in any way. Certificate No. 5062 for three Shares, Nos. 6135, 6136 and 6137, originally issued in the names of Jhunjeeshaw Pestonjee Doongajee, Nowrojee Pestonjee Doongajee and Bhicaiji Pestonjee Certificate No. 5464 for 2 Shares, Nos. 3675 and 3676, originally issued in the names of Vinayak Ramchandra Marathe, and Yamoonabai Marathe, his wife. Certificate No. 9024 for one Share No. 7260 issued in the names of Dinshaw Pestonji Doongaji and Bhicaiji, his wife.

DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI,
બીખાજી તે દીનશા પેસ્તનજી ડુંગાજીના પત્નીબાઈ.
i.e., BHICAIJI, wife of DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS SCRAP HARD AND SOFT, BRASS INGOTS AND BRASS BORINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS:—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith for due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT:—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1909.

DR. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sono darban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

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FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR BASIL SCOTT.

A CONCERT
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY
SIGNOR O. SAVINI.
Kindly assisted by Mrs. BEN HICK and others.
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett ....(1st and 2nd movements) ..Cesar Franck.
2. String Quartett ...(a) Andante Cantabile ...Tschaikowsky
   (b) Minuet ... Boccherini.
3. Violin Sonata ....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ...Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ..Barcarole ..... Mancinelli.
5. Ditto ....Le Deluge (Preludes) ....Saint Saens.
6. Piano Solo .....(a) Prelude (Holberg Suite) Grieg.
   (b) March of the Dwarfs)
7. Small String Orchestra, allegretto .....O. Savini.

*4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Cellos, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Can be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & COMPANY.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
BY
SPECIAL REQUEST
BY
LOCAL EUROPEAN AMATEURS,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
12TH AND 13TH
APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

"CRAZED."

An Absurdity in one Act by A. R. PHILLIPS.

Mr. BROWN ..... Mr. G. H. Harrison.
Mr. SMITH .....Mr. P. Valentine.
SALLY.....Mr. D. G. Sanderson.

SCENE.—A Room in a Lodging House.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
Col. WALLACE and Officers of the 1ST GLOSTER REGT.
Will give the following
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INSTANT, 9-30 P.M.

"GREAT BARRACK ROOM."

OPEN AIR PERFORMANCE
A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN THE CANTEEN,
SOLDIERS CHORUS OF A 100 STRONG,
DANCING, SINGING
AND
CAKE WALKS.
MASSED BANDS
AND
PIPES, DRUMS AND BUGLES.

THURSDAY, 15TH,
GRAND CONCERT
BY
PARSEE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
REMEMBER the last Concert and BOOK EARLY.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

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CANVAS HOSE
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RAILWAYS,
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SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years held reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The head office is at present centrally situated, but will shortly be removed to more convenient premises, and they are confident they will be able to give RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of products, or other business, to contract their future trade to them. Merchants' orders can be emailed to Agent.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Established since 1833.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

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A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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WANTED.

TO INVEST RUPEES THREE LAKHS, on the Security of immoveable properties, local business preferred. For further particulars apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents and General Merchants,
18 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

CLERK for the C. J. OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. Graduate preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply by letter to

Major KILKELLY,
Connaught House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

LARGER portion of an Excellent FLAT, very centrally situated, within easy reach of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wodehouse Bridge. Tiled flooring throughout. Fitted with Electric lights and fans and modern sanitary arrangements. Large bright rooms and Servants' quarters. Kitchen fitted with English stove. Rs. 140 per mensem. Apply early to Box No. 1433, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120. Apply Box No. 1434, care this papes.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAST IRON POSTS for Street Lamps, Circular Glass Lanterns with Copper Tops, Gas Pipes, in different sizes in large quantity, Cast Iron Weights, Window Shutters, Tanks, Iron Gates, Copper Ball Cocks, Chissels, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned Stores on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at 4 P.M. Standard time, situated in the Compound of St. George's Hospital, Fort, behind Victoria Terminus Station.

The condition of Sale that 75 per cent. deposit to be paid on the Sale day, and the balance to be paid on the next day.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the Sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mixture as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., CO OMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Fifth and upwards ...	"	2-0 do.
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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E "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY, APRIL 12.

Market closed for Easter Holidays.

ELTON CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following is the drawing in the above :—

H. M. Dockyard..... (Bye)	13th 5-30		
Naval Gymkhana ..... "	6-30	17th 4-30	
H. T. C. Juniors .... "	15th 5-30	5-30	
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Connon School.....	13th 4-30		
St. Mary's School	5-30	6-30	19th 5-30
St. Xavier's School.....	14th 5-30	16th 5-30	6-30
Elphinstone School.....	6-30	6-30	17th 5-30
Wilson College School	(Bye)		
Bombay Society School ..... "		14th 4-30	6-30
Hong Kong Star ..... "		5-30	

NEW WARSHIPS LAUNCHED.

The unarmoured cruiser "Bellona" an improved "Arrow," was successfully launched from Pembroke Dock yard by Lady St. Davids on March 20. The "Bellona," intended as a parent ship for destroyers, is one of the "Boadicea" class, but has six inches more beam and as a consequence, sixty tons more displacement. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 360 feet; extreme breadth 41 ft 6 in ; mean load draught 13 ft. 6 in ; and displacement, 3,360 tons. Her cost will be £284,599. She was laid down on March 5, 1908. She will be equipped with Parsons's propelling machinery on the Parsons system of 12,000 horse-power, and will have eighteen Yarrow small tube boilers. Her maximum speed will be twenty-five knots. She will have bunker capacity for 250 tons of coal, and will carry 200 tons of oil fuel. This will enable her to operate over much wider radius than existing "scouts," which carry only 150 tons of coal at load draught. The armament will consist of six four-inch quick firing guns, and she will be equipped with two-deck torpedo tubes. Two other vessels of the same design are to be laid down at Pembroke Dockyard during the year.

The "Crusader," the largest ocean-going destroyer, built by Messrs. J. S. White and Co., at Cowes, was successfully launched on the same day. She is a sister vessel to the "Saracen"; and is propelled by Parsons's marchinery, oil fuel being used for raising steam in water-tube boilers.

NAVAL ASSISTANT AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Lee-Dickwright having asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the recently announced appointment of a Naval Assistant is a permanent addition to the staff of the Admiralty, or whether it is only conferred upon the promotion of Sir Francis Bridgeman to the post of Second Sea Lord, and will terminate upon the retirement of that officer, Mr Lambert has replied as follows in a printed answer :—

"The office of naval assistant has been created especially for one year only.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brist Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Uninterrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending 9 A.M. of the 12th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Penang ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Amoy ...	12	1	50 p. m.	0	10
Shanghai	12	1	10 p. m.	1	42

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Ordinary telegrams for Messina may be accepted

Telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (2-1-09).

Via Direct Cable Perfect. route right (12-1-09).

Via Eastern route Interrupted Beyond Bassora.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GWYTHER—April 3, at Cuddalore, N. T., the wife of R. Forbes Gwyther, of a daughter.

GRAY—March 25, at Sigra, Benares, the wife of W. H. Gray, C. M. S., of a daughter.

SCHAD—April 5, at the Mission House, Kotagiri, the wife of the Rev. F. Schad, of the Basil Mission, of a daughter.

STRANACK—April 7, at Loch End, Kodaikanal, the wife of Mr. A. W. G. Stranack, of the Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—April 10, at Vepery, Madras, Grace, the widow of the late John Mitchell, General Storekeeper, Madras Railway, of heart failure, aged 51 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water. 3-22m., 4-58a. Low water, 8-33m., 9-30m. 11-8a, B. V. A. Annual prize distribution, Town Hall. 9-30 p.m.

Mr. Palonji Pavri's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce 6-30 p.m.

Fancy Fete, Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

High Court re-opens after Easter holidays.

Maxim : "Examine well the counsel that favours your desires."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m. ; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 3 p. m. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Concert of by Signor Savini, Y. M. C. A. Concert Hall, 9-30 p. m. Phœnix Mills Company, 49 Apollo Street. 2-30 p. m. Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Vishnu Cotton Mill Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-45 p.m. The Sun Mills Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 4-43m., 6-23a. Low water, 10-53m., 1-14a. Bombay Gymkhana, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting, Kennedy Sea Face, 6-15 p.m. Lord Reay lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 6-15m., 7-45a. Low water, 1-14m. 0-34a.

Friday, April 16.—Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 4-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 7-49m., 8-46a. Low water, 2 15m., 1-56a.

Saturday, April 17.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, Government House, 5-30 p.m. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, 1 Forbes Street, 4 p.m. All India Championship Tournament begins at Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-3m., 9-37a. Low water, 3-30., 3-2a.

Sunday, April 18.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-2m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-45m., 3-55a.

Monday, April 19.—Summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-52m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-25m., 4-43a.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolahpur have arrived in Bombay.

THE FANCY FETE.—The following is to-day's programme :—Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles, 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and 9 to 11-30 p.m.; Amateur Performance, "Crazed," by local European amateurs, 9-30 p.m.

OVER-BALANCED HIMSELF.—On Saturday morning Nilkanth Sajna, a Police Constable, was sitting on the window sill of his room on the first floor when he suddenly over-balanced himself and fell injuring his head and nose. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Delta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow 14th instant instead of on the 13th idem as previously notified. Parcel mail for China closes at 1 p. m., to-morrow, 14th instant, at the new G.P. O.

MADMAN'S MISCHIEF.—During the temporary absence of the ghorawalla, one Abdulla Aziz Mahomed got on the driver's box of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey's victoria, which was waiting at the Kalbadevi Road, and drove off. The man was arrested three hours later with the carriage and horse at Girgaum. The man appears to be in an unsound state of mind.

FIRE AT CLERK ROAD.—A fire was noticed in the shed of the Peninsular Iron Works in Clerk Road on Sunday. The residents of the locality noticing the flames, rushed towards the shed to extinguish the fire. A cupboard containing account books was found burning, the fire originating from a heap of wooden patterns. The damage is estimated at Rs. 6,000 and is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is believed to be due to careless 'bidi' smoking.

MR. PALANJI PAVRI'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Franjee Cowasjee Institute at (S.T.) 6-30 p.m. to-day by Mr. Palanji Dorabji Pavri, B.A., Narayan Vasudeo University Scholar in Physical Sciences, Acting Principal "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce," etc. The topic selected for the evening is "The Problem of Education." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT COLABA POINT.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, at Colaba Point, to-day :—

March	The Jolly Coppersmiths...Peter
Overture	Phedre .....Massenet
Valse	Rustige Bruder.....Vall sads
Clarinet Solo ...	Alsatiennes .....Le Thiere
Selection	Pirates of Penzance .....Sullivan
Minuet	From L'Arlesienne .....Bizet
Gallop	The Indian Mail .....Lamothe

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p. m. this evening :—

March	Under the Banner of Victory .....Von Blon
Overture	Lustspiel .....Keler Bela
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore.....Sullivan
Morceau	Chanson de Matin ...Elgar
Valse	Flora .....Moorat
Ballet	Egyptienne .....Oleopatra .....Luisini
The Wedding Dance of the Elves ...	Solomon

AN APPEAL TO ARMENIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask your courtesy for the publication in your columns of this appeal to the Armenian community in India on behalf of our girls ?

As is well known the Armenian community possess in Calcutta an excellent school for boys, founded through the generous bequests of earlier settlers in Bengal, and maintained, in great part, by the liberal donations of compatriots some of whom are still alive. In this school are housed and educated young Armenian lads, mostly the sons of poor parents, who, in addition to the curriculum necessary for a sound and practical education, such as will enable the boys to make their way in life, are taught that they are, though in India, still Armenians and are kept in close touch with Armenian ideals and thought, and with Armenian literature.

But in the case of our girls, there is no provision made for education ; and their parents have to send them to the various English schools throughout the country. I may say at once that for these institutions I have the most profound admiration, and that I regard them as being of a very high standard. That, however, is not the point at issue. What I desire most to impress on my fellow countrymen is the fact that, however excellent these institutions may be, from all points of view, they do not entirely fill the needs of Armenian children. The Armenian language is not taught, Armenian literature is not read, and our girls, except for the brief intervals spent at home during the holidays, do not come into touch with Armenian thought and ideals. The result is that when their education is completed and they leave school they are Armenians only in name—soundly educated and accomplished I gratefully admit, but practically denationalized.

My appeal, though your columns, is to my own people in India for the initiation of a scheme to provide for an Armenian girls' college. Already a sum of about a lakh of rupees has been bequeathed for the purpose, and in a community possessing wealth and influence as ours does, it should not be a difficult matter to increase this amount and create an endowment trust sufficiently large for the purpose in view. I am fully aware that in recent months there have been heavy demands made on Armenian charity in India, but surely this appeal should present itself with much force to all who love the motherland and who, with myself, still devoutly hope for the day when Armenia will once more be included among the free and independent peoples of the world.

P. Z. MARTIN.

3, Corporation Street, Calcutta, April 7.

MAHOMEDANS AND ENGLISH EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report which you have published in your issue of the 6th instant, of the establishment of a new Mahomedan Society in Bombay to promote English education among Mahomedans, I have to say a few words with regard to it. Why Mahomedans to a large extent have become adverse to give English education through the medium of Urdu, which is not properly a language at all, but a dialect, and which has become in the long run the common speech of many peoples, will be seen from the following facts.

No assistance can be derived from Urdu in learning English. Consequently several Mahomedan children (boys and girls) have been receiving primary edueation in purely English schools, in Bombay, in which European ladies are teachers. But owing to the fees being very high all Mahomedans cannot take advantage of these schools.

I am of opinion that when non-Moslem communities are giving primary education to their children in English schools, I do not see any sound reason why the same system should not be adopted for Moslem children. If this system is adopted, I strongly say, 99 per cent. Mahomedans would come forward to give English education to their children under European lady teachers. The Society will perhaps enlighten the public further on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

S. M. USUFF.

Bombay, April 12.

THE FETE CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to "Music Lover's" correspondence in your issue of the 9th instant, and I have ten to write a few lines to remove the misapprehension under which your correspondent seemed to be labouring. He says "all the audience that went in were Parsis. Not a single European was allowed in, under the plea that only ticket-holders were admitted." Now, Sir, this misrepresents the fact. A number of Europeans who had bought tickets were admitted, and a greater number of Parsis who had no tickets but who "had also paid the gate-money for the special purpose of hearing the concert" had to go away because they could not get admittance. The fact of the matter was that the concert tent could only accommodate 400 people and almost all the tickets were sold before —hand, so when the people came in on the concert day they had to be reluctantly told that they could not either buy the tickets or get admission into the tent by payment there, because there was no room in the tent. A few minutes before the appointed hour the whole place was choke full and people had to be reluctantly sent back, not because they were Europeans or Parsis but because there was no room.

I am sure the management of the Fete are exceedingly obliged to our European friends for the kindly help they have been rendering to the cause of this most laudable charity. The patronage the Europeans have extended is praiseworthy. Every Parsee feels grateful to them.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. RUSTOMJEE.

THE PROMISED OPERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

In June last, a notice was issued by Mr. Maurice E. Bandman, through Messrs. Rose and Company, to the effect that an opera company was to visit Bombay in January or early in February and those who wished to secure seats at Rs. 7 each were required to deposit half the amount for sixteen nights ; and further it was stated that unless Rs. 30,000 were guaranteed, the company would not come out. I applied for a seat and deposited half the sum with Messrs. Rose and Company, and the 15th of July was fixed for the day to intimate to Mr. Bandman that the amount had been subscribed. Now after waiting to the end of March, that is, nine months, Messrs Rose and Co. send me a cheque for the amount of my deposit with the intimation that the visit of this company is at present held in abeyance.

Now, Sir, I appeal to you and your numerous readers to tell me, if they can, what explanation has Mr. Bandmann given for having kept public money all this time. If the amount was not fully subscribed he ought to have refunded the money at latest in August ; and if the amount was subscribed he was in honour bound to bring the company, at any cost to himself, to keep faith with the public. Most of the subscribers are business men and in their hands the money would have doubled itself in nine months.—Yours, etc.

THEATRE-GOER.

ACCIDENT TO MR. READY-MONEY.

AT 6 o'clock on Sunday evening Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney was driving his mail-phaeton up the Gowalia Tank Road, and when near Messrs. Kemp and Company's establishment the bridle slipped off the horse's head and the animal bolted. Hari Goga, the syce, who was seated behind, jumped off at once and in doing so injured his right hand and knee. Mr. Readymoney kept his seat until near the Parel Sanitorium, when he jumped off, receiving abrasions on the right side of his face and left knee. He was removed to his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, where he was attended to by Dr. Collie. The horse, after turning down Warden Road, went as far as the Mahaluxmee crossing, where owing to one of the wheels coming off he came to a standstill. The animal was not injured nor was any pedestrian hurt.

AN Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is being arranged, with the approval of both the British and Japanese Governments, to be held in London next year. The Grand International Exhibition which was to have taken place at Tokio has been postponed until 1912.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Rain has been fairly general in North-East India. Thunderstorms have given light showers in Upper Sind, Rajputana and parts of the Peninsula. The chief falls were:—Dibrugarh, three-quarters of an inch; Cherrapunje, twelve inches ; Narayanganj, three-quarters ; Barisal, three; Bogra and Balasore half; Burdwan, one; Jacobabad and Ajmer, quarter ; and Masulipatam, half. The amount of cloud remains unsually high and general weather conditions indicate a continuance of thunderstorms. The current of air from the Bay taking a westerly direction, after entering North-East India, and may cause rainfall in Bihar and along the Central Himalayas to-day.

Temperature is now lower than usual in the Deccan, North-East India and parts of Burma, while in the extreme North of India it is considerably above the normal ; humidity is very irregular, but generally in excess in Sind, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are likely in most parts of the country, but chiefly in North-East India and along the Himalayas.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared in the South-West Punjab but elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in the North and South-West Punjab but normal over the rest of the division ; the minimum is also high at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad and Ajmer record 0·18inch of rain. Skies have become heavily clouded in Upper Sind but are generally lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now in excess at most stations. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Kathiawar, but is in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual everywhere, but night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur and Raipur report light falls of rain during thunderstorms. Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts but normal elsewhere. Maximum remains low nearly everywhere, the minimum is also low in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has spread over the whole area. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in slight defect in the South, but normal in the North Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad has received 0·14 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum are lower than usual at most stations.

General Remarks.—Thunder showers have occurred in the South-East Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the North Madras Coast. Showers have also been reported from Jacobabad and Ajmer. Skies are now heavily clouded in Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab. In these areas pressure has fallen moderately and is now in defect. Weather is slightly unsettled in North-West India.

Isolated thunderstorms are still possible in the Deccan. A few thunderstorms or duststorms may occur in Upper Sind and Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Cushire (11th)	77·1	61·6	...	7·17
Jask (11th)	86·3	76·8	0·02	1·83
Muskat (11th)	96·8	82·6	...	4·70
Multan	102 3	71·5	...	0·89
Rawalpindi	92·9	59·9	...	6 25
Lahore	100·9	64·2	...	1·67
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	98·5	63·5	...	1·41
Delhi	99 7	74·2	...	1·17
Agra	101·0	74·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	104·3	70·0	...	0·55
Jhansi	101·5	80·0	...	0·57
Cawnpore	102·9	75·0	...	0·22
Allahabad	104·1	73·0	...	0·54
Jacobabad	103·6	71·3	0·18	0·64
Karachi	84·0	75·2	...	0·69
Ajmer	98·4	75·7	0·18	0·67
Jaipur	100·2	72·1	...	0·44
Kotah	100·5	78·6	...	0·34
Bhuj	93·6	70·5	...	0·44
Dwarka	84·3	76·3	...	0·12
Veraval	88·7	73·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	95·4	67·2	...	0·36
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	72·5	...	0·65
Surat	95·1	73·0	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	98·1	74·7	...	0·07
Deesa	98·8	71·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	94·9	69 8	...	0·04
Indore	94·1	67·1	...	0·26
Jubbulpore	95·5	66·3	...	2·15
Saugor	95·1	72·0	...	1·26
Hoshangabad	99·1	69·9	...	1·84
Khandwa	99·7	74·1	...	0·07
Akola	99·2	70·1	...	1·24
Amraoti	99·8	68·3	...	1·27
Nagpur	96·6	66·1	0·09	2·53
Chanda	99·5	72·0	...	1·35
Raipur	107·2	68·1	...	1·12
Bombay	87·6	76·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	88 3	74·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	86 5	77·2	...	0·00
Karwar	87 3	72 5	...	0·00
Malegaon	98·9	64·1	...	0·79
Ahamednagar	97·9	65·5	...	0·11
Poona	96·0	65·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	98·8	71·9	...	0·12
Bijapur	95·2	70·7	...	0·19
Belgaum	95 3	64·1	...	0·58
Aurangabad	96·7	65·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	96·9	68·7	...	0·80
Hyderabad	95·3	69·7	0·14	2·22
Mangalore	89·7	77·9	...	0·24
Calicut	90·8	79·1	...	5·57
Cochin	91·7	81·8	...	3·52
Colombo	83·5	75·0	0·05	11·48
Masulipatam	91 3	72·3	0·42	0·67
Bellary	99·0	70·8	0·02	1·42
Madras	101·7	70·6	0·16	4·21
Cuddapah	91·0	79·0	...	19·00
Bangalore	88·8	69·3	...	3·99
Coimbatore	96·9	72·3	...	3 64
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·3	...	7·47
Negapatam	94·9	82·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th April was 29·910, or 6 fi. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HIGH PRICES.

THE "PIONEER".—An important contribution to the vexed question of the present high range of prices in India appears in the shape of a paper entitled "Recent Economic Events in India" contributed to the March number of the "Economic Journal," by Mr. I. M. Keynes. The article may be described as a closely reasoned analysis of the present economic situation and of the causes that have produced it. To the writer the comments on and criticisms of the Indian Government's action which have appeared in English financial journals show a mistaken view of the connection of events; while, on the other hand, the protagonists of the official policy seem to have treated the exchange question and the balance of trade as an isolated problem rather than as part of a complex phenomenon presenting other sides of far-reaching importance. Into a detailed review of Mr. Keynes' analysis it is not for us to enter here. It would be impossible to give in a few words the gist of the closely-reasoned argument. The paper will repay perusal, and its value can only be estimated by close study. It may be said, however, that the writer rejects the usual explanations given of the recent rise of rupee prices such as the decrease of productivity of food-grains, increased consuming power on the part of the people who have benefited from good prices obtained for exports, the rise in gold prices and so forth. These he regards as "verae causae" as far as they go, though some of them in his view do not go very far but he regards them as inadequate either singly or together to account for the marked rise in Indian prices in recent years. He therefore, as we should have expected of a serious investigator, turns to considerations of currency and to the circulation of actual rupees for a solution. The phenomena to be dealt with are chiefly these—a large increase of coinage accompanied by rapidly rising followed by a growing unfavourable balance of India's trade and unprecedented sales of Council Bills, and thereby a collapse which but for the drastic action of the Secretary of State would have resulted in a break of the par of exchange. The gist of Mr. Keynes' solution of the phenomenon is that there has been, during the last seven years (though statistics on the points are peculiarly difficult to obtain), a large and continual flow of foreign capital into India partly in the form of commodities but more largely in the shape of money, that this has tended to raise India prices, and that this tendency has been helped and supported by the enormous output of the Indian mints during the same period. The interpretation, as the writer shows, seems to hang together with the various influences at work on the situation. In particular the argument is opposed "toto coelo" to that, so persistently advanced by Indian politicians, viz., that the "drain" through which the Government meets its liabilities in London is the cause of high prices in India. "As a matter of fact," says Mr. Keynes, "the reverse is the case: the Secretary of State's need for remittances tends to keep prices low, and it is the influx of foreign capital, the "drain" from England into India which drives them up." And he concludes his paper with the following sentence :—"Apart from the fluctuations of the seasons, the Indian level of prices is most influenced at the present time by the extent to which Europe makes her investments there."

GOVERNMENT'S MINING POLICY.

THE "STATESMAN."—The masterly defence of the Mining policy of the Government of India made a few weeks ago by Sir Thomas Holland, afforded a convincing reply to the criticism which have been advanced on this subject. The problem of developing the mineral resources of India is, as the Director of the Geological Survey cogently pointed out, a matter of the utmost moment, and it is essential that adequate safeguards against the waste of this immense wealth should continue in force. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation, in discussing Mining Concessions in its report, unequivocally endorses the views of Sir Thomas Holland. It was represented to the Commissioners in various Provinces, but principally in Burma, that the existing rules imposed undue restrictions on the Local Governments, and larger powers were accordingly asked for. But the Commissioners explicitly state that they consider that "the evidence of the Director of the Geological Survey affords a conclusive answer" on these points.

HIGH COURT,—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

For Judgment.

53-08 Jehangir G & B Shapurji Hormusji Harver vs Manasseh Jacob Manasseh Mulla and M.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

65-08 Payne & Co P R & Co firm vs Bhugvandas Chaturbhuj a firm Daphtary F and D.

APPEALS.

57-08 Tyabji D and Co Jan Mahomed Moosa and others vs Sooleman Hasum Achrcker Kanga and P.

61-08 Tyabji D and Co Shrikirsandas Budinarayen the firm vs Rodidas Lakhji and others Malvi H M and R.

62-08 Khunderao L and M Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody vs J Sallebhoy Jafferbhoy and others Bicknell M and R.

64-08 Hiralal and Co Kashidas Mathuradas and others vs Jugmohandas Damoderdas and others Madhowji K and Co.

4-09 Bhaisanker K and G Gosmani Shri Charmoti Vohaji Maharaji vs Gosmani Shri Ranchorlalji Jivanlalji Maharaj and others Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

616-06 Tyabji D & Co Babulal Jainarayen and others Nundlal Bhugvandas and others.

662-08 Payne & Co Comedmall Nanekji and others vs Husanally Mulla Hakirji and others Madhowji K & Co.

977-08 Matubhoy J & M Manekji Muncherji Bottlewalla and others vs Ramkrishna Waman Dahiforde and others.

1046-08 Bicknell M & R Jehangir Rustamji Divecha and another vs Ebrahim Fazuludin Kasher and others.

1070-08 Ardeshir H D & Co Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit vs Chaganlal Asaram.

11-09 Edgelow G W & Co Abdoolbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji a firm vs M Krishnayya & Co.

131-09 Madhowji K & Co Khubchand Muttanchar vs Fozmull Goolabchand and others.

143-09 Ardeshir H D & Co Chaiturbhuj Gordhan vs Gordhan Wagnji.

160-09 Thakerdas & Co Khimji Assur Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ld and another.

169-09 Edgelow G W & Co Chotoomiya Vazir Miya vs W H Leach and another.

179-09 Jehangir G & B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Messrs Moolji Bros Joomani Tyabji D and Co.

180-09 Thakerdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani the firm vs Shariker Gangaram.

195-09 Payne and Co Bhojabhoy Allarakhia vs Bhonabhoy Nikabhoy and another

197-07 S B Mehta Luxmichand Panachand and others vs Mooman Taja Noora Tyabji D and Co

200-09 Payne and Co Bhojabhoy Allarakhia vs Bhanbhoy Nikabhoy and others.

198-09 Crawford B and Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Bomanji Rustomji and Co the firm, Mulla and M

221-09 Captain and V Bibi Abadi vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Mulji and K

232-19 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Narayan Dwarkadas Craigie L and O

244-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Messrs Damji Arjun the firm Matoobhoy J and M

247-09 In person Nowla Donga and others vs J Clairus.

249 09 Little and Co P Crystal and Co vs Kullianji Pursotam

255-09 Payne and Co Jairoo Ooma and others vs Dhondoo Bundoo Nurveker and another

256 09 Bicknell M & R Sorabji Cowasji Petit vs Dalal Bragji Purooiam.

258-09 M B Chothia Goostasji Manekji Cooper vs Aspandiar Kalkhurroo Motwan.

259-09 Madhowji K & Co Motivahu vs Gocouldas Damodar and others Jamshedji R & D.

261-09 T A Ghandy Haji Ahmed Haji Vyadia vs Oosman Haji Abdul Ashar Little & Co.

265-09 Chitnis M & M Makand Sakaram Palker vs Anandrao Gopinath and Hali.

266-09 D J Mantri Vinsekrao Narayen Surathan and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and another.

267-09 Jehangir G & B Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Messrs Hirji Khetsey & Co the firm Matubhoy J and others.

268-09 Payne & Co Dharsey Rowji vs Haji J Shaik Karim.

281-09 Mulla & M Pohoomull Bros a firm Esmail Joosub Jehangir M and S.

284-09 Mirza M & M Aga Mahomed Hoosen Ishphari vs Master Gulam Mohedin.

For Judgment.

737-08 Tyabji D & Co Karmalli Abdulla Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and another Payne & Co.

For Review of Judgment.

413-06 Mulla and M Mahomed Shireby vs The Bombay and P S N Coy Crawford B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jivanji vs Karmalli Abdulla Tyabji D and Co.

927-07 Mulji and K, Nowoji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co Partheard.

761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and Co.

459-05 Malvi H M and B Jeyanarayen Feolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhalshanker K and G.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Saker and other, S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vitheba Babaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co.

125-07 Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.

628-08 Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.

632-08 T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

708-07 Shamrao M

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Anatolea 2,481 tons, Captain E. Laidlay arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Warturm 3,127 tons, Captain R. Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of kerosine oil and general.

The R. I. M. S. Dalhousie under the Command of Captain F. Stockin arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Aden having sailed from that port on the 3rd instant with the Government stores and the following passengers:—Lieut G. B. B. Treachard, Master Gunner E. G Thorpe, wife and 2 children, Quarter-Master J. R. Palmer, wife and 4 children, 90 men, 14 women and 22 children (details)

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3,438, tons, Captain H. Chidley will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Seme 1,899 tons, Captain H. Stockwell will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons, Captain H. McDearmid sailed yesterday for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Clodmoor 2,403 tons, Captain S. Mathews arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth with a cargo of coal.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer
R I M S Palinurus ...Lt Comdr W Taylor ...R I M Survey Steamer
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 12.

Anatolia.....2481 Laidlay .....
Alavi .....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Badrie.....1613 Baldion .....H C Joosub
Cliftonhall.....2532 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Clodmoor.....2403 Mathews .....
Dunbarmoor ...2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Fitzpatrick.....2383 Hutchinson..W & A Graham & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ...Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134 Wilson.....E A Protectorate
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Netherlee.....2745 Raukine.....T Morrison & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda .....1961 Cross .....M Mackenzie & Co
Rio Sado Comdr J D C deSouza.....Port Gunboat
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb.....B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin ...Aden.....7-4P & O Co
Vadala .....2164 Le Feare .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2126 Emmett .....Moulmein
Warroonga .....1609 Johnson .....M M & Co
Warturm.....3127 Schmidt.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Chanda	3951	Wee	Antwerp	28-4	M M & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	13-4	F Muir & Co
D&E Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	M'borough	14-4	W & A G & Co
F Yeboshi Maru	2902	Kon	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
G Naseri	912	LeMaire	Zanzibar	19-4	B & P S N Co
N Jerseymoor	2808	Stonehouse	M'chester	24-4	W & A G & Co
M Naderi	1109	Gray	Stream	12-4	B & P S N Co
O Worsley Hall	2233	Jenkins	Ant	18-4	K N & Co
P Torrington	3619	Thurburn	Leith & Ant	24-4	W & A G & Co
Q Courland	760	Ebrahim		N F	B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	16-4	W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-4	Florio & R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Domenico	Hongkong	17-4	[illegible]
5 Hidalgo					[illegible] F Muir & Co
7 Praga	2386	Gillhuber	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Linleafela	3525	Kenneweg	K'chi	21-4	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hide	S'ghai	28-4	P & O Co
12&13 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	14-4. P & O S N Co Offside.	
N Yola	2246	Pardon	Philadelphia		N F T M & Co
Dumra	762	Moxon	G Ports	15-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	R I M S Dalhousie	Stockin	Aden, Apl 8
12	Warturm s	Schmidt	New York, Mar 8
	Cladmoor s	Mathews	Blyth, Mar 10
	Anatolea s	Laidlay	Newport, Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Pearlmoor s	Moffett	Hull, &c
	Madura s	Chappell	Persian Gulf, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bemi, Stockwell, for Rangoon.
„ Okara, Chidley, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chanda, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.

* Please read amongst the arrivals in yesterday's issue Yebushi Maru, instead of Yetorofu Maru.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
2	Battan Hall	Calcutta
6	Gutenfels	Antwerp
6	Gutenfels	Bremen
8	Twingone	Rangoon
7	Clan Ross	Galle
7	Pasha	Calcutta
10	Umballa	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 11th instant evening via Lamu.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. Steamer Armand Behic left Colombo for Bombay on 10th instant and is expected here on 14th instant at 6 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 17th instant afternoon. The same Co's. Steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 12.

FOR MARSEILLES.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Justice"—Thanks for your letter. We propose to deal with the subject during the present week.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1909.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

Few of the residents of Bombay, except those officials whose duties take them out into the districts and a goodly number of sportsmen, are aware of the immense value of the forests of the Bombay Presidency. But some idea is given by the fact that although the forests are by no means worked to the fullest extent permissible under the theory and practice of forestry, the working of the year 1907-8, including the value of forest produce which is removed without being credited, resulted in an actual surplus [of] over twenty-eight and a quarter lakhs and this despite the fact that in several districts grass and firewood, two of the most productive forest commodities, were granted free removal instead of on fee, on account of the concessions given because of the scarcity which prevailed. The Department is becoming more expensive to work, the actual increase for the year being 2·4 per cent. A portion of this was due to building operations carried on while decreases in several instances were due to abnormal causes; but a larger increase may be expected in the near future, for the reforms of the service cannot much longer be delayed. "There is disappointment and discontent," says the report, "in both the clerical and protective establishment, at the annual deferment of hope of reorganization." The report continues by pointing out that the minimum pay of a police constable is now Rs. 9 to the Rs. 7 of a forest guard, and it is naturally only exceptionally that they can get good men into the Department under such conditions. At the same time it is to be hoped that the Department does not expect to reach the millennium through the medium of two rupees for, as any police official can point out, such hopes must end in the most grievous disappointment. Emphasis is given to this paragraph of the report by an extract from the Collectors' letters forwarding the Divisional report relating to East Khandesh: "A possible cause of future friction is, however, the class of employes alluded to by Mr. Newman who are naturally unintelligent or corrupt and further are disappointed with their prospects." The forests are such a valuable property and need such immense care that drastic reforms alone can suffice. The two greatest dangers with which a forest is always threatened are fire and over-grazing, and though these dangers would not be abolished by higher pay for the forest guards, there would eventuate a greater certainty that the duty of protection from illicit grazing was being properly carried out were the attempt made to recruit from a superior class.

As regards forest fires, exceptional conditions are met with in the Thana Division, which shows a marked contrast to surrounding areas. In the Kolaba and Surat and Panch Mahals Divisions the villagers and wild tribes are beginning to appreciate the fact that the fires are more disastrous to them in proportion than they are to Government. In Thana, however, the improvement in fire protection is slower, and it is believed to be due not so much to any backwardness on the part of the cultivators and villagers generally in recognizing the harm to themselves caused by the burning of the grass and dry leaves in the forests as to the wilful acts of other men belonging to wild tribes or criminal bands who fire the forests to aid them in their shikar or to assist in the commission of lawless acts. To the same cause must be attributed the extensive fires in Bassein and Mahim, and Bombay has reason to be thankful that such great success crowns the protective work in the Tansa lake catchment area, for on success there depends in large measure the full water supply of Bombay. An area of only three hundred and sixty acres out of a total of thirty-eight square miles is a record of which the officer in charge may feel proud. In the last report remarks were made regarding the future of the teak forests. At that time a very pessimistic view was taken which is completely reversed in the present report. It is admitted that the remarks were based on deficient observation, and the opinion is so far changed as to admit of the inclusion of the expression "there can be no doubt that where natural regeneration by seed fails it is due to the action of man directly or indirectly and not to any lack of reproductive power in the forests themselves."

The result of mature investigation is that if seedlings are not found in the most recently exploited coupes it must not be concluded that teak-seedlings would be permanently absent in them. From various causes such as luxuriance of the growth of inferior species in a coupe after a felling and the time required by teak seed for germination after the seed has fallen to the ground, it is only after a period of five years or more after exploitation that teak seedlings begin to appear and to establish themselves in the coupes. Careful inspection of coupes out from ten to fifteen years ago revealed a varying proportion of promising young seedlings, younger than the coppice but flourishing; and though it would be more satisfactory to find a larger extent of seedling reproduction, there is no need to take a gloomy view of the prospects of the Thana forests for the future so long as even less than 25 per cent. of the eventual new stock is of seedling growth. The proportion of seedlings will increase as further immunity from fire is obtained. Natural reproduction by coppice, it is stated, was as usual good throughout the Thana and Kolaba Divisions. In the Panch Mahals there was in general good reproduction both from seed and coppice though the seed crop of the year was poor for most species. The Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, reports a notable increase in the number of seedlings in the Mandvi forests since the protection of the forests from fire, which has now been successfully carried out for several years continuously. In the Dangs the good results of fire protection are very evident. Great numbers of teak and junglewood seedlings are to be seen in all forests and appear to be establishing themselves, and so far as can be judged at present the teak will easily hold its own against the jungle wood. An experiment of more than ordinary interest is that of cultivating rubber. In North Thana the work proved a failure and has been discontinued, while a moderate success was met with in Central Thana on a very small scale. In South Thana, however, most promising results were achieved and there is every hope that rubber growing may be established as a definite industry on the West Coast.

INDIAN AND CALIFORNIAN FRUIT. Why should not India strive to do what California has done and make her oranges and citrons the desired of all nations? California has not succeeded without considerable sustained and intelligent effort in reaching the pre-eminence graphically described by a writer in a London journal. India owns thousands of orange trees, but their fruit is not precisely the delicious luxury that Californian and Southern European oranges prove to be. There is good Swadeshi work to be done in this direction if Indian fruit-growers can be induced to copy modern methods by experts educated in Indian agricultural colleges. We read of a golden harvest in California worth six millions sterling, from which in freight alone the railways earn two millions, the balance affording the orange farmers a handsome profit on their year's toil. The crop amounted to 1,500 million oranges, giving thus about 375 oranges to the pound sterling, a price that seems small enough when it is remembered that oranges sell nowadays, all over England and elsewhere, at fabulously cheap rates. But the Californian growers must feel content, for they cheerfully devote all their energies to the harvesting of their citrus crops, tens of thousands of persons being employed at them during the critical period. The United States alone consume 70 per cent. of the Californian oranges and 40 per cent. of the lemons. This year there cannot be quite the usual [illegible] contingent of Sicilian oranges and lemons, but that will make little odds to America, for California, in spite of the taking up of land for town lots, parks, etc., has been bringing yearly more ground under citrus cultivation. Even the loss by the dying out and partial failure of old orchards has been provided against by industrious new planting. There are now in California about 100,000 acres under 10,000,000 orange trees and 20,000 under lemons. The fruit farmer who treats his land carefully can get a return of £100 to the acre, and if he grows the best of all species, the Washington Navel, he can even make £120; and lemons are as profitable but require intense care. Land that gives such colossal crops sells at £100 to £400 per acre. One district, Riverside, that was in olden days a sheep-run, is now, with its orange orchards, valued at four millions sterling.

In 1870 California made her first serious attempt at superior orange-growing. Until then railway facilities were scant, and the cultivation of the fruit round the stations of the Spanish Missions, which introduced it, was found sufficient for home wants, and such other markets as could be reached. Las Angeles was the pioneer exploiter of distant parts, by sending shipments to San Francisco, in barrels, boxes, sacks, in bulk, and in every way that seemed easiest to the haphazard trade of the time. The growers have now combined for the adoption of the best methods of treating the orange from the moment of planting and grafting to the despatch of the fruit to the buyer. The California Fruit-Growers' Exchange allows no diminution in the closest attention to prescribed rules and thus protects the cultivators and insures them a market for their fruit. Mexico has recently become a rival, sending grape-fruit, tangerines and other citrons to American markets, regardless of the half penny a pound tariff she has to pay. California has taken fright and has demanded protective measures to compensate her for this inroad, has applied to railways for reduction of freight charges, while she has tested the economy in time and money of taking the short cut to the Eastern markets offered by the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The packing of oranges is nowadays by no means a simple process. The first duty of the packers, when the carefully picked fruit comes to them from the orchards in canvas bags, is to run the oranges through a hopper which removes any dust from them. Then after due rejection of all inferior specimens they are passed to the brushing-box where spiral brushes minutely perform their toilets. From the brushes they run on to belts that mechanically keep the produce of each grove separate and send the fruit on to a weighing machine. Thence they go to the sizers, where a belt carries them past springs which respond to the touch of each orange with an electric current that operates "kickers" which send the fruit into troughs according to size. Thence the oranges go to bins and are wrapped in paper by machinery, which includes a printing press that stamps the name of brand and packer on the wrapper. The last process is dropping the oranges into shallow bins whence they are placed in the packing-boxes of commerce, which are then automatically nailed up. Lemons require even more care, they are cut, not pulled, from the trees while green, and hung to ripen from the rafters of the packing-house where they are given ample time to colour before being shipped. An accidental bruise to their rind must be avoided, the packer of lemons for this reason often wearing gloves. The citrus-growers of California got the better of the "Box Trust" by threatening to manufacture their own boxes, and forced a big reduction in price from the packing-case makers, amounting to an aggregate of £160,000, a very nice sum to hold in reserve in case of a falling market. Nagpur orange-growers might do worse than look up the system pursued by Californian owners of paying oranges groves.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME." Reuter's telegram regarding the play "An Englishman's Home" lacks one very important detail, in that it does not mention the nationality of the impressario who is producing the play in Berlin. If it be an Englishman, then his action is as foolishly tactless as it is possible to imagine, and if he be a German, then we may take it he has done it with full foresight of the anti-British feeling which must be stirred up. A little time ago Mrs. D'Oyly Carte was prohibited from producing or rather reproducing the "Mikado" for fear of offending certain high Japanese visitors. Having established a precedent we promptly ignore it by producing and semi-officially blessing a play which is not simply an amusing comedy but a direct incitation to a military spirit intended for one use. Of that there is no doubt, and when all things are considered it needs no apology. But the production of the play in order to provoke anti-British jibes in Germany is another matter and will probably do much to wreck the good effect of the recent Royal visit. It is expecting too much that Germany should welcome an anti-German play, and seeing that it is unlikely to have a profitable run it is a great pity that the Berlin production should ever have taken place. International friction is sufficiently serious a matter to enable us to dispense with petty annoyances which only produce irritation and a disinclination to view weighty matters calmly.

The P. and O. Company's s. s, "Morea" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

Colonel H. R. Goulding, V. D., Commanding the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the King-Emperor.

At the service at the Cathedral on Sunday evening the Ven. Archdeacon announced that a gift of Rs. 9,000 has been made towards the Cathedral Organ Fund so that the debt has now been entirely cleared off.

His many friends will regret to hear that Surgeon-General A. M. Branfoot has had to undergo an operation for cataract at Nottingham, the operators being Colonel Herbert, late of the Indian Medical Service (Bombay), and now on the Staff of the Nottingham Hospital, and Major R. H. Elliot, I.M.S., of the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital.

The Board of Education have published a list of thirty holiday courses which will be held on the Continent at different times during the year, but mostly in the summer months. The list gives full details of fares and fees, and copies (price 2d.) can be betained from Messrs Wyman and Sons (Limited), Fetter-lane, E. C. or through any bookseller.

Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Stead, late 11th Bengal Inf., has died in London at the age of sixty-four. He entered the Bengal Inf. in October 1861, and served in the Bhootan Expedition in 1864-65, and the Afghan War of 1878-80, for both of which he had the medal. He also took part in the Burmese Expedition of 1885-87, was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the D.S.O. Colonel Stead subsequently took part in the Hazara Expedition of 1891, and was again mentioned in despatches.

The Ceylon Legislative Council is considering a Resolution asking for the introduction of a system of Excise on the lines of that obtaining in Madras, in order that the Government may secure a more complete control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and that expert advice to this end may be obtained from the Government of India. It is anticipated in Ceylon that the Madras Government will be asked to place an officer of the Abkari Department on special duty with the Ceylon Government for this purpose.

The death of Captain J. A. Hefferon, late 18th Hussars, has occurred at Ringwood. He attained the rank of Quartermaster in his regiment, and on retirement was given the rank of honorary Captain. He served in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol, receiving the medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal. Captain Hefferon also took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign and the Afghan War, for which he had the medals.

Certain German manufacturers are said to have succeeded in producing an excellent edible fat from copra, the meat of the cocoanut. The substance, which is known as palmin, is used for cooking and this is described as a hard, snow-white vegetable fat of practically 100 per cent. purity. While the process of its manufacture was originally a secret, so many factories manufacturing similar lines have recently sprung up in Germany that it can no longer be so considered. The chief factory for the manufacture of palmin is at Mannheim, and owing to its success with it the Company has now put on the market a substitute for butter, also made from copra, called "palmona." The price of palmin is said to be less than that of other cooking fats and that of palmona much less than that of butter; and the output of the factory, it is said, amounts to between 20 and 25 million lbs. a year and is usually sold far in advance.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 27.

It was an immense relief for France and for all the world outside maintaining business or other relations with this country to see the end of the great strike of nearly all the employes in the postal, telegraph and telephone services whereby not only France itself was virtually deprived for nearly a week of those immense conveniences but was for the most part cut off from communication with the outer world. The strike at first was very partial and did not appear destined to become so widespread, but at the end of last week it became fully organised, it was complete in Paris and had spread to all the great towns of France. Paris became isolated from the world outside; the confusion, distress and loss thus caused became acute and caused strong irritation among the mass of the French public. Before the strike ended, some five millions of undelivered letters and some hundreds of thousands of telegrams had accumulated in Paris and in the post offices of several of the chief provincial cities. This state of things brought many branches of business to a complete standstill, stockbrokers being perhaps the most inconvenienced and prejudiced by the interruption of all communication. The great produce markets in Paris were also great sufferers, as it was impossible to send money for what was forwarded from the country. Prices of food-stuffs went up considerably in Paris and just before the end of the strike at the beginning of this week it looked as if the continuance of this state of things for a short time longer must bring a famine in Paris. Nobody knew at the outset what the employes—male and female—in the various postal services had struck for. There were only rumours of discontent caused by alleged favoritism on the part of the administration and by the extreme unpopularity among the staff of M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry for Posts and Telegraphs. These seemed to be very inadequate reasons why a very few thousand postal employes should go out on a general strike and bring upon the nation at large such heavy loss and inconvenience amounting in many cases to financial ruin or other forms of personal suffering. It was only after the strike was in full swing that it became known that the movement was not due entirely to the unpopularity of M. Simyan but also to a long history of unragarded discontent due to inadequate pay, insufficient and arbitrary promotion, want of any weekly day of rest, and petty bureaucratic tyranny. Towards the end of the strike the Government used soldiers of the engineers and troops of the line to sort letters and work the telegraphs, but they were poor and very slow hands at the unaccustomed work. The strikers in an interview with M. Clemenceau last Monday demanded, as the condition of their returning to work, firstly, immunity from disciplinary penalties for all the strikers, and secondly, the resignation of M. Simyan the obnoxious Under-Secretary of State. The first demand was granted but the second was refused on the ground that M. Simyan was responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and not to the postal employes. But M. Barthou, the Minister for the Department, in a [illegible] in the Chamber, had previously stated that the Government contemplated transforming the Under-Secretaryship of Posts and Telegraphs into a technical directorship, in which case M. Simyan would not retain his present post. This is equivalent to giving satisfaction to the strikers on their second demand. In a debate that subsequently took place in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau took strong ground against the action of the strikers in inflicting such great loss and inconvenience upon the country. He declared that they would not be allowed to intimidate the Goverament and that even if M. Simyan offered his resignation at the present moment it would not be accepted. The strike gave rise to two debates in the Chamber, in both of which the Socialists introduced resolutions defending the strikers and condemning Government, which were however rejected by large majorities. Interviewed by a journalist, one of the leading members of the strike committee declared that the strikers had gained three important things. First, the definite annulment of the famous circular on promotions; secondly, an assurance that their delegates will be able to deal directly with the responsible Minister on questions relating to the post-office personnel without the intermeddling of M. Simyan; and thirdly, the reinstatement without condition of all employes dismissed or punished in connection with the events which preceded the strike, or with the strike itself. The French Labour Party is exultant and claims victory all along the line. The result must certainly tend to swell the pretensions of the Labour Confederation and strengthen its resistance to the Government.

The strikers just before resuming work warned the Government that they would strike again and more violently than before if the Government in any way played them false. Yesterday the strikers' committee, which remains constituted *en permanence* with the avowed object of "seeing that the Government keeps its word," placarded all over Paris a manifesto which says:—"Driven to desperation by the ill-will, the roughness and the exasperatingly hectoring rule of M. Simyan (the Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs), we had no other choice but to stop work. To-day, obedient to discipline and diligently attentive to our duties as we were of yore, we have decided to resume our daily work. We no longer recognize M. Simyan as our chief. We have been promised that his disastrous achievements shall be obliterated. This is the legitimate victory of right over abitrary rule." The strikers think that the Posts and Telegraphs and Telephone service ought to be conducted like any business concern. The employes, they say, are determined to resist the bureaucratic regime but pledge themselves to do their best to improve the services in order to promote the comfort of their 'customers' (!) the public. There is a touch of irony in the fact that side by side with this document is placarded, at a cost of nearly £2,000, the speech which was delivered by the Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou, in the Chamber on March 19th. "It is our absolute duty," said the Minister, "not to parley with the rebels . . . . The question is whether Ministers are responsible to the officials whom they appoint or to Parliament, which is their judge."

Finally, in its Order of the Day, in the early hours of March 20th, the Chamber voted that it was "determined not to tolerate strikes on the part of Civil servants." Compare M. Barthou's manner in the Chamber and the Order of the Day voted by the Chamber with the facts of the case. Is it not also humourous to read the strikers' description of themselves in their manifesto as obedient to "discipline and diligently attentive to our duties"?

There is talk of the Government taking disciplinary proceedings against the authors of the above manifesto, but if they do there is great probability of the strike breaking out again in a more serious form than before. In the strike just terminated the wires were cut in several places although the Employes Union repudiated responsibility for this act and condemned it. But in a fresh outburst, fanned as it would be by revolutionary Socialists, Radicals, Anarchists and certain extreme reactionary elements, matters might go much further. There is in fact a strong and dangerous political element in the French labour movement.

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CRISIS.

In the Austro-Servian crisis diplomatists, journalists and the public generally continue to be bewildered by the cross-fire of English, French, Italian, and Russian proposals that are made with the object of averting an armed conflict in the Near East. Great Britain heads the group of what are called the Entente Powers, *i.e.*, herself, France and Italy, generally but not always joined by Russia. Germany mostly stands aloof as I explained in my letter by last mail. The objects of her policy are not of course yet avowed but it may be safely affirmed that they are not altruistic. The Kaiser may be trusted not to lose sight of the interests of the Fatherland. During the past week we have witnessed the usual alternations of hopefulness and alarm; confidence one day crisis the next. Great Britain, leading the Entente Powers, has lately been working energetically in the cause of peace—yet at the present moment the outlook is regarded as most menacing without being absolutely hopeless. Within the last week Sir Edward Grey has made two proposals to the Powers, the first, five or six days ago was that Austria-Hungary should be asked to define with absolute precision the declarations required from Servia in complete settlement of the Bosnian question; and that this Austro-Hungarian definition should then serve as a basis for the representations to be made collectively to Servia by the Powers. If the Powers accepted the Austro-Hungarian definition and secured its adoption by Servia, the wish of Austro-Hungary for a general assurance from the Powers that they regard the Bosnian question as settled would be practically fulfilled, and the chief obstacle to the eventual meeting of a conference would be removed. It would appear, however, that this proposal failed to meet Austria's acceptance on the ground that it left the way open to a future reopening of the Near Eastern question which Austria desires to see settled for good in her own interests and to the exclusion for ever of Russian influence in the Balkans. Thereupon the British Foreign Secretary offered a fresh proposal providing that the Powers should make a declaration in Belgrade that the Bosnian annexation is an accomplished fact and should require Servia to renounce all her claims in respect to that annexation. Servia would then make such a renunciation to the Powers. It appears to be very uncertain, even doubtful, whether this proposal will be found any more acceptable to Austria than the previous one. It is semi-officially acknowledged in Vienna that the action of the Entente Powers is inspired by the best intentions, but its success must depend upon the material condition that the Powers shall first of all be certain that the declarations which they require from Servia will satisfy all the requirements, the fulfilment of which, alone, Austria will regard as an indispensable guarantee for the lasting restoration of a normal state of affairs. Now in reference to this very qualified approval of the British proposal it is to be observed that Austria has already distinctly intimated to Servia, first, that Servia has no ground whatever for addressing protests to the Powers against the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the object of bringing that step under the consideration of an European Conference; second, that Servia must declare formally that she has changed her attitude and renounced, for good, all claims and designs on Bosnia and Herzegovina; third, that Servia must disarm. The optimists—and there is always a strong party of them in this question, particularly in the English press and English political circles—derive much hope from the news just received through German sources that M. Izvolsky the Russian Foreign Minister had given the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg an assurance that if Austria-Hungary invited Russia to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia would accede. According to some accounts the form taken by the Russian communication was that Russia would offer no objection to the abolition of the 25th paragraph of the Treaty of Berlin if Austria officially demanded it. It remains to be seen whether this fresh diplomatic device will have the effect of modifying Austria's hitherto unyielding attitude towards Servia. In Vienna it is believed that the other Great Powers are prepared to recognise the annexation as a preliminary to a Conference, but Austria certainly will never agree to submitting the annexation to a Conference in any way but as a 'fait accompli' settled between the Powers and merely requiring to be registered as such.

According to the "Temps" M. Izvolsky's announcement to the German Ambassador was made in consequence of a letter which the Emperor William addressed to the Tsar. The same paper makes some further interesting statements in explanation of Germany's close solidarity with Austria in the Balkan question. It says that at the beginning of the Balkan crisis Germany hinted that she was prepared to act as the friend of both parties, but the proposals of the German Foreign Office were completely changed owing to the personal action of the Emperor William.

For some time past, it appears, the relations between the Kaiser and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, had not been as cordial as they might have been. The Emperor saw in the Austro-Servian trouble a chance of placing himself definitely on good terms with the Archduke.

Thereupon he wrote to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand a warm personal letter, promising his full and unreserved support to Austria. This personal undertaking of the Kaiser completely bound German diplomacy to unreserved support of Austria, and explains Germany's present attitude.

The statement has an air of verisimilitude and the action attributed to the Kaiser is certainly quite in accordance with his character and usual procedure. The Austrian Government decided to delay for three or four days the delivery of the note to Servia which was sent to Count Forgach, the Austrian Minister, for presentation to the Servian Government. Possibly the step just taken by Russia may cause a further postponement. Should that be the case, so much the better for the cause of peace, as unless the original terms of this note may have been mitigated it will be, failing prompt acquiescence on Servia's part, the immediate precursor of an ultimatum.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME" IN BERLIN.

Derisive Reception.

ENTHUSIASM IN AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The play, "An Englishman's Home," was produced in Berlin last night, with the omission of the references to the Territorial Forces. The final victory of the English was received with a continuous uproar and ironical laughter.

The play has been received in Sydney with tremendous enthusiasm, the audience rising in their places and singing the National Anthem.

THE WRECK OF THE "MAHRATTA."

Heavy Loss.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The "Mahratta" is a wreck. Many tons of cargo have been landed at Deal.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The "Mahratta" has broken in two, but her cargo is still being salved. Hitherto 200 tons, including a large portion of tea, has been taken off.

The loss of the vessel and cargo is variously estimated at from £100,000 to £300,000. The engineer committed suicide before the vessel struck. He had been suffering from depression.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Safety of Tabriz.

DANGER OF FOREIGN AID.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Satar Khan declares that Tabriz is amply provisioned for several months, and cannot be captured so long as the Shah is not aided by foreigners.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S ACCOUCHEMENT.

The Kaiser's Gift.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES BY DUTCH INDIANS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Kaiser has sent a special representative to the Hague with a gift, in anticipation of the Queen's accouchement.

Natives of the Dutch Indies are holding special religious ceremonies and are preparing great festivities for the event.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Astonishing Unpreparedness.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

It is stated that the Parliamentary Commission at Toulon, when visiting battleships and the ammunition factories, were astounded at the unpreparedness of the Navy, the lamentable condition of the boilers and the inadequacy of ammunition.

HONOUR FOR M. STOLYPIN.

Appreciation of Patriotic Labours.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

On the occasion of the Easter Honours, the Tsar has issued a rescript, conferring the Order of the White Eagle on M. Stolypin, and expressing appreciation of his patriotic labours.

SIGNOR TITTONI AND GERMANY.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Signor Tittoni is paying a visit to Prince von Bulow at Venice.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Forcible Eviction.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Ex-President Castro, who was in bed when the authorities came to remove him to the steamer, refused to dress and was conveyed to the vessel, a mile away, on a stretcher.

AN INDIAN VOLUNTEER'S SUCCESS.

Two Notable Trophies Secured

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Lawrence, of the Indian Military Asylum, has won both the Prince of Wales's Cup and the Natal Shield for Schools of Empire Shooting Competitions of 1908-09.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Morea," with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day, and the steamer "Victoria" for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. to-day.

PIRACY ON THE JOHORE COAST.

Seven of the Crew Killed.

CAPTAIN TORTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A telegram to the "Times" from Singapore states that pirates attacked a junk on the Johore coast, killed seven of the crew and tortured the captain to make him disclose the whereabouts of valuables.

TERRIFIC GALE.

Houses and Trees Blown Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

A Chandpur telegram, dated yesterday to the "Patrika," says that a severe gale blew over Chandpur on Good Friday, blowing down houses, uprooting trees and damaging boats. There was no loss of life, but it rained and hailed.

AGARPARA BOMB OUTRAGE.

Another Person Injured.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

It is said that one Preo Nath Seal, an inhabitant of Panihati, was also injured by the bomb outrage at Agarpara. He is under private treatment.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Lucky Escapes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The "Statesman" reports a serious motor accident at the Purulia Station yesterday. Captain Black, A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, left Ranchi by motor. When entering Purulia, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, a tyre burst, the car skidded and dashed against a tree on the roadside. Captain Black escaped unhurt, but the chauffeur sprained his ankle and was badly cut on the right hand. The car was smashed.

Sir Edward Baker travelled to Purulia by train and not in the car.

SUSPECT ARRESTED AT TUTICORIN.

Discharge Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The "Statesman" says that a middle aged Bengalee, named Bissessur Chuckerbutty, an inhabitant of Dum Dum, was arrested at Tuticorin, on the 29th ultimo, on suspicion, while on his way to Japan, where, it is said, he was going to learn the manufacture of candles.

The matter was communicated to the Calcutta Police who, after inquiries, ordered Bissessur's discharge as there was no evidence against him.

CONVENTION OF RELIGIONS

Last Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Convention of Religions came to a close yesterday, when papers were read on the various systems of Hinduism, such as Vedantism, Vaishnavism, etc. Papers were also read on Theosophy and the Arya Samaj, the object of the latter being to contribute to the physical, mental and social improvement of all. Ignorance ought to be dispelled and knowledge diffused.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the President and Chairman of the Committee, the latter announcing that the next Convention would be held in December or January next, either at Madras or Bombay.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Wagons Break Loose.

BRIDGE WRECKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

Thirteen wagons broke loose when No. 83 up goods train was backing on to the main line at Phillour station, this afternoon, and rushed down the siding to the river, wrecking the pile bridge. Five wagons fell into the river, seven are still on the rails, and one wagon is hanging on to them. No casualties occurred.

THE BENGAL RAILWAYS.

The Amalgamation Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The reply of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposals of the Bengal North West Railway for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway has reached the Government of India and is understood not to favour the making over of the line in question to any company management whatever.

A FEW days ago in a house in Mymensingh, the "Indian Daily News" says, a list of names was found of people styled Nihilists, also a formula for preparing bombs. Since then Amrita Chakraburti, the owner of the house, has been placed in custody.

THE URDU LANGUAGE.

Its Deplorable Condition.

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Moslem League, a Conference of Mahomedans of this Presidency was held to consider the position and prospects of Urdu, the mother tongue of Indian Mahomedans. There was a very large audience, the extensive hall of the Islamia School being fully packed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharpe, the President, arrived at eleven o'clock and was received at the entrance of the Conference hall by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Chairman, and members of the Reception Committee. There were numerous delegates from Guzerat, Konkan, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country, and telegrams of sympathy were received from many distinguished people from all parts of the Presidency.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, in explaining the objects of the Conference, said they had assembled there to consider the deplorable condition of Urdu in this Presidency, to find out means for its improvement, and to bring the same to the notice of the enlightened Director of Public Instruction, who had obliged them by his presence there that day. The speaker said, in the last quarter of the century Marathi, Gujerathi, Kanarese and all the vernacular languages of the Presidency had made enormous progress. Urdu was the only language which suffered deterioration. Not a single work of any importance was produced in Urdu in these parts.

DECADENCE OF URDU: THE REASON.

What was the reason? The main reason was the unnatural system by which Urdu was taught in primary schools. He was grieved to say that in Urdu schools the medium of instruction was the vernacular of the district and Urdu was taught only as a foreign language. The speaker regretted that Mahomedan teachers were ignorant of their mother tongue because in getting training at colleges from which they graduate they spend their time in the study of all languages except Urdu. The speaker was surprised to hear from an authentic source that in two years Mahomedan students in one of the training colleges only learnt ten pages of the first and ten pages of the second book of Urdu. That was the stock-in-trade of the Urdu of some of the Mahomedan trained teachers. He considered the establishment of

URDU TRAINING COLLEGE.

in this Presidency absolutely essential for the improvement of Urdu. He said there were training colleges for Marathi, Kanarese, Gujerathi and Sindhi, and he wondered why there was none for Urdu. There were already 177 Mahomedan students in the different training colleges who could form good material for an Urdu training college. It would not cost more than Rs. 10,000 per annum to establish such an institution. The Government was spending Rs. 7,000 for the Female Training College in which there were only 23 students. Surely Rs. 10,000 was not too much for 177 students, and to save the Urdu language from extinction.

Khan Saheb Mahomed Ali Murghay, Kazi of Bombay, Mr. Abdul Kadar, Pleader, Dharwar, and Professor Abdul Husain Shirazi, Deolali, made speeches and read papers on the condition of Urdu. On the same subject an interesting paper from Professor Nawab Ali of the Baroda College was also read by the Honorary Secretary.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some of the resolutions passed at the Conference this morning:—

"This Conference considers it a national calamity for the Mahomedans of this Presidency that Urdu, their mother tongue and the 'lingua franca' of India, is being fast corrupted and gradually extinguished as a language in this Presidency, and in the opinion of this Conference the system of instruction at present in vogue in Urdu primary schools is mainly responsible for its decadence and decay."

"This Conference deeply deplores that the so-called Urdu primary schools are really Marathi or Gujerathi or Kanarese schools, where the mother tongue of the pupil is taught them as a foreign language, and in the opinion of this Conference this preposterous and unnatural system stunts the mental growth of Mahomedan boys and thus handicaps them in their competition with the students of all other nationalities and faiths. This Conference therefore considers it a condition precedent to all improvement in Mahomedan primary education that Urdu should be made the medium of instruction in all primary Mahomedan schools."

"In the opinion of this Conference the root of all evils in Mahomedan primary education is the absence of an Urdu College in this Presidency, because the present teachers in Urdu primary schools from training colleges where they pass their examination spend all their time and energy in the study of languages other than the one which they are called upon as specialists to teach are altogether incompetent to teach Urdu. The Urdu classes at present attached to the existing colleges for the benefit of Mahomedan students cannot be expected to supply the serious difficulty spoken of above. In the opinion of this Conference therefore in order to put the Urdu schools on a satisfactory basis an Urdu training college is indispensable, and it therefore urges upon the Government to provide such an institution as early as possible."

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF POONA.

Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

At St. Vincent's High School there assembled yesterday morning, after the Pontifical High Mass, a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the Poona Diocese, to bid farewell to His Lordship Dr. H. Doering, S. J., Bishop of Poona, who sails for Rome this week on his first visit *ad limina*.

An address was read by Captain A. F. Hamilton, I. M. S., Staff Surgeon, who, in the name of the Catholics of the Diocese, asked the good Bishop to convey to the Holy Father their profound respects and in return to bring them His Holiness's paternal blessing. Captain Hamilton also recounted the various improvements that have been effected in the Diocese during the brief space of fifteen months that the Prelate has guided the destinies of his flock.

Dr. Doering replied in feeling terms, and promised to convey the expressions of loyalty and love to the Holy Father and hoped to return to Poona safe and sound, once more to be among his dear flock.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Opening Ceremony.

IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE APRIL 12.

The second Sikh Educational Conference met in the Punjab University Hall on Saturday and Sunday. The President, Sardar Jogindra Singh, was received at the station by Sardar Gurcharn Singh, President of the Reception Committee, and the Hon'ble Lala Harkishan Lal and other leading gentlemen of Lahore.

A procession was formed and marched through the city. It was an impressive scene, for Sikh ladies and gentlemen from all parts of India had gathered at the railway station to welcome the President.

At the sessions on Saturday and Sunday 800 delegates, 300 Fellows, 600 visitors and over 200 ladies attended.

Sardar Gurcharn Singh, President of the Reception Committee, welcomed the President-elect, the delegates, and visitors.

Then the President was formally elected and delivered his address. He dealt with the distinctive features of Sikhism, primary education in the Punjab, female education, training of teachers and preparatory model schools worked on modern lines. He concluded with the mention of the loyalty of the Sikhs to the British Government.

After the Presidential address, a paper was read by Lala Bishen Dass, M.A., on the Punjabee language and literature, pointing out the absurdity of trying to educate the Punjabee villagers through the medium of Urdu.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha and Sir Protul Chander Chatterji attended the meetings as visitors. More than twenty resolutions were moved and passed with acclamation, a prominent place being given to a resolution dealing with the Punjabee language.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair and cheers for the King-Emperor.

GUNTUR CONFERENCE.

Class Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

The eighteenth Kistna Guntur Conference met at Bhimavaram on Saturday. Mocherla Ramchandrarao, High Court Vakil of Ellore, was elected President and made a notable speech, in the course of which he said, the success of the Congress under the new Constitution depended largely on the energy and zeal of various component parts. Their duty was to organise divisional associations, taluq committees and village associations on proper working basis, and carry on work of all kind—social, political, industrial, and agricultural—in a peaceful and progressive spirit. He next referred to Lord Morley's Reform Scheme and the gratitude it had evoked among all classes, and said, the proposals under consideration with the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission marked the commencement of a new era in the country's history. Regarding the question of class representation, he said:—

"The agitation for a separate representation for Mahomedans has arisen from provinces where there was a decided preponderance of the Mahomedan element and where there is probably some antagonism due to local causes, but it is a matter for regret that our Mahomedan brethren in other parts of India where those conditions do not prevail should have adopted the views of those who may have some cause for raising the cry. The solution of this problem will be awaited with great interest, and whatever might be the form it ultimately takes, it should not tend to accentuate racial differences between the communities of this country. Our Mahomedan brethren of Madras, with whom we have lived in peace and amity, will recognise the difference in the condition of this Presidency and Northern India. I am not disposed to believe that Lord Morley will be advised to introduce the system of electoral representation rigidly to be applied in regard to Mahomedan populations without regard to the actual conditions of each province."

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Commercial View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

A letter has been addressed by the Rangoon Trades Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of the proposed constitutional reforms, so far as they affect the province of Burma in general and the Association in particular. The Association welcomes the proposals generally as a most desirable departure in the direction of affording important vested non-official interests a voice in the administration of the province. It however is not satisfied with the particulars of the proposed scheme and regrets to find that no provision has been made for the representation on the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma of the interests it serves.

UNREST ON THE FRONTIER.

Border Closed to Caravans.

AN AGGRESSIVE AFGHAN TRIBE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 12.

We have reason to believe that the Khybar will once more have to be closed to caravans owing to the aggressive attitude of the Khasadars on the Afghan border. Kabul authorities still appear to be powerless to restrain the impetuous spirits of the borderland, and in fact discipline in Afghanistan generally is not what it was in the sterner days of Abdul Rehman.

THE LATE MR. W. SULLIVAN.

Memorial Altar Erected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

On Easter Sunday a handsome new altar, a blending of Pipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer marbles, beautifully designed and carved under the supervision of Sir Swinton Jacob, was dedicated in Christ Church, Lucknow, to the memory of the late Mr. William Sullivan, Executive Engineer, who carried out the enlargement of Christ Church altar. The Memorial is the gift of many of his friends.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Stirring Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

At the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of India to-day, Babu Norendrenath Sen, Editor of the "Indian Mirror," presided. He made a stirring appeal to his countrymen to turn their attention to industrial enterprises.

Resolutions were passed asking Government to encourage the starting of industries by giving subsidies, calling on Indian capitalists to start industries and employ Indian in preference to foreign experts, suggesting that the middle class Indian should adopt agriculture as a means of livelihood; urging University and Government to teach surveying in schools, which is of supreme importance to agricultural people like Indians; recommending that Government should encourage the study of French, German and Japanese, which are indispensable to the modern scientist, philosopher and captain of industry; that ryots should be given facilities to learn simple spinning and weaving during the months they are not employed; that Indian capitalists may with little risk of failure start the following industries which proved successful in Japan:—Matches, pencil, tobacco, sugar, hosiery, soap, perfumery, paper, glass, umbrella, biscuits and printing ink, and the Association will help them with trained experts and advice; and recommending that Government should take steps to train a better class of Indian carpenters and shoemakers and employ them and prevent Chinese workmen wholly supplanting the Indian.

TENDULA IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Construction Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Tendula Irrigation Project for the Central Provinces, and work upon it will probably begin next cold weather. This project is estimated to cost some ninety lakhs of rupees and is of very considerable importance.

The Tendula Irrigation Project is part of a still larger scheme for the immense system of irrigation works to utilise the waters of both the Mahanadi and the Tendula rivers in the Central Provinces. The entire scheme is to cost over two crores of rupees, but only the Tendula portion is yet ready for inception. The Tendula project is to cost 95¾ lakhs of rupees and to be completed in six years. The work will commence in the next cold weather, when preliminaries will be arranged, and by next year construction should be in full swing. A grant of some nineteen lakhs of rupees is likely to be made thereafter for it annually until the project is completed. The Mahanadi project is meanwhile being overhauled with a view to its inception later on.

It is not yet settled who will be in charge of the Tendula works, but as the tenure of Mr. Leventhorpe, Chief Engineer to the Central Provinces, expires next cold weather it is natural to look to Mr. Harriott, the next senior officer, in the matter.

DR. ALLAH JAWYA.

Resigns his Post at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 12.

Dr. Allah Jawya of Lahore, Principal-elect of the proposed Habibiya Medical College at Kabul, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," has sent in his resignation to the Amir. Dr. Jawya left Lahore for Kabul towards the end of 1907 to be Principal of a projected medical college there. Subsequently the Amir appointed him Principal Medical Officer, Afghanistan, gave him a colonel's rank, and accepted his suggestion for laying the foundation of the Medical College by opening a class for compounders. On returning home on leave in February last the Amir gave him a gold watch as a present and mark of approbation. The cause of the resignation is unknown, but may be the almost impossible situation for Indians in Afghanistan at present.

THE SASSOON HOSPITALS.

Reallotment of Wards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

The Civil Surgeon of Poona states that the European patients were transferred from the European wards of the David Sassoon Hospital to the Jacob Sassoon Hospital on Wednesday evening last and that in future all European out-door patients will be seen at the Jacob Sassoon Hospital.

Two small wards in the David Sassoon Hospital, with three beds each, are to be reserved for Parsee patients, one for males and one for females. Two private male wards and one private female ward will be reserved for the better class of Indians.

The male chronic ward will be abolished, and the patients brought into the David Sassoon Hospital. The old Medical School Lecture Rooms and Museum are shortly to be converted into native female wards. When this change is completed the old unsatisfactory female chronic wards will also be vacated and those wards and the male chronic wards will be converted into servants' quarters.

THE HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Explosive Powder Found Scattered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Grey powder, alleged to be an explosive, has been found scattered at the Howrah end of the bridge over the river here, and is under investigation.

SIR EDWARD BAKER.

Return to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Sir Edward Baker returned to Calcutta this morning and leaves for Darjeeling to-morrow.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

Situation at Bushire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MARCH 28.

ALTHOUGH Persia has been passing through a political crisis and although anarchy reigned in northern Persia, yet it could safely be said that the southern portion and specially the Persian Gulf had so far kept an untainted record and had preserved peace and order and the Shah's authority was respected. There were, however, visible signs that the spirit of nationalism, which was first conceived in Teheran and which has now spread throughout Persia, was gradually travelling southwards. It had been long foreseen by those who were in a position to know that the events which occurred at Tabriz would be repeated in the South. The nationalist element existed but no movement could take any shape because no leader of the stamp of Satta Khan was forthcoming.

For some time past Sayid Abdul Hossain of Lar has contemplated an attack on the Customs at Bunder Abbas, and to pave his way towards achieving this end he sent emissaries to Bunder Abbas with instructions to establish concord between the different factions to win their support and to enlist their sympathies, thus rendering the task of occupying the place easy.

As announced by Reuter, Bunder Abbas is now under the sway of the nationalists. From reports which have since reached Bushire it appears that the whole thing was very carefully planned and that the Government officials at Bunder Abbas were cognisant of what was coming on, but that they were either powerless to stay the progress of the seed of nationalism or that they sympathised with the movement. The Mesbah Divan, the Foreign Agent at Bunder Abbas, placed himself at the head of the nationalists; and they have, without creating disorder and and without meeting with resistance, taken possession of the Customs House and are administering the affairs of the place. The Deputy Governor has been banished from Bunder Abbas and he has since arrived here by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s. Steamer "Waroonga." The Customs Director, Mr. Wagner, was also ordered to quit and he too has arrived here by the "Persepolis." Order however prevails. The nationalists have, it is stated, promised to see that no harm befalls the life and property of the foreigners and two British men-of-war are stationed there to protect British and foreign interests.

The people of Bushire have long since entertained progressive ideas and a constitution is their pet idea, although some right thinking men know full well that the nation as a whole is wholly unprepared and unfitted for it. These assert that the object of the majority of men in clamouring for a Parliament and local Anjumans is not to benefit the masses, but to serve their own personal ends. It was well known that for some time past the Mojtcheds of Bushire were in brisk communication with the Ulleomas at Kerbella and Nejaf and the latter had employed invectives against Mahomed Ali Shah and had sanctioned the setting aside of the Shah's authority. Being armed with such an imperative order, they set about devising means for action and waited for a propitious moment to push forward their projects. Emboldened by the turn events have taken at Bunder Abbas and the success attained by the nationalists there, and taking advantage of the absence from Bushire of the Governor, Moazez-ud-Dowleh and of the British Resident, Major Cox, the nationalists of Bushire, led by Sayid Morteza Ahrami, convened a mass meeting on Monday, the 22nd instant, at the house of the Amir Panj. All the Government officials, including the Deputy Governor and the Persian Foreign Agent, as also the clergy and merchants, were summoned to attend. The Deputy Governor and the Karguzar (Foreign Agent) and all the other Government officials were peremptorily ordered to tender then and there, in writing, their resignation and to surrender their seals of office. It is said that the Karguzar hesitated to comply, but on being threatened he quietly submitted. At the end of the meeting Sayed Morteza Ahrami marched in procession, supported by his adherents and followed by the orderly crowd, to the Charborj (Governor's palace) and installed himself as the nationalist leader and governor amidst deafening shouts of the assembly. Immediately afterwards the Shah's flag was hauled down and the nationalist banner was hoisted instead and a salute of 21 guns was fired, thereby announcing the establishment of the nationalist regime. The Shah's soldiers, who were doing duty at the Charborj were ordered to leave and they were substituted by the nationalist force. Sayid Morteza Ahrami had some days previously, invited the Tangistanis (a tribe notorious for their depredations and whose very presence in the place strikes awe among the inhabitants) to come to Bushire and there are now about 500 of these Tangistanis retained by the Sayid.

Apprehending an attack on Bushire by the neighbouring chiefs, Sayid Morteza Ahrami has passed an edict that no sailing boat shall leave Bushire for outlying ports without first obtaining his permission, and should anyone transgress the order the boat would be burnt and the boatmen and their families severely dealt with. The next move of the nationalists was to seize the Customs House—their avowed object. On Tuesday the 23rd the Sayid deputed his agents to the Customs House to demand of Mr. Twinne, the Director-General, to surrender to the nationalists the Customs revenues which had not yet been transferred to the Imperial Bank of Persia. Mr. Twinne declined to comply and fearing an altercation immediately left the Customs premises. The next day, Wednesday, the Customs was peopled by Sayid Morteza's armed men, while all the Customs employes were assembled at the Director's private residence. The Sayid notified that the staff, with the exception of the Belgian officials, should resume their duties and that the revenues should be paid in to the nationalists. The men looked to the Director for guidance, but he, it is said, being much affected, advised them to act as they thought best under the present forced circumstances. Thereupon they all in a body proceeded to the Charborj to receive instructions from the Sayid, who appointed Mr. Moses Khan as the nationalist Director of Customs and issued orders that dues be paid to the nationalists. It is reported that the Sayid will first pay the Customs staff and the Tangistanis—(his armed men)—as also the arrears of wages due to the soldiery. The last named were forced to take an oath on the Koran renouncing their allegiance to the Shah and solemnly promising to fight for the nationalists. The balance of the Customs revenues will be kept in safe custody pending final arrangements. Seeing that Mr. Twinne would not surrender the Customs coffers, Sayid Morteza ordered his men to break open the big iron safe in which some fifty-six thousand krans were found. The ex-Governor Moazez-ud-Dowleh, who had gone to Chabar to enforce payment of revenues in those localities, on hearing of the action of the nationalists at Bunder Abbas immediately proceeded there with the "Persepolis," but was not permitted to land. He arrived here on Thursday. Sayid Morteza Ahrami had him landed and he is now practically a prisoner. Report says that he is held as a hostage that he may get his brother Assaf-ud-Dowleh, the Governor of Shiraz, to relinquish his office and throw in his lot unconditionally with the nationalists there.

Rumour has gained currency that the Darya Bighi has been appointed Governor of Bushire and the Persian Gulf ports for the current year. He is believed to have already left Teheran and the nationalists in the south are consequently devising means to keep him altogether out of Bushire; for they well know his reactionary proclivities and that it will be difficult to win him over. It is admitted on all hands that had the Darya Bighi been in Bushire two months ago he would have nipped in the bud the present nationalist movement in the South.

Syid Abdul Hossain of Lar has not been slow in throwing the nationalist net round Linga, but the Deputy Governor and the inhabitants there have so far remained loyal to the Shah. The nationalists of Bushire, who, in order to maintain their position, are anxious to allure adherents, are making every effort to despatch the "Persepolis" down to Linga with as many armed Tangistanis as they can spare, with the view of compelling "waverers" to embrace the nationalist cause. Unfortunately or rather fortunately the "Persepolis" has run short of coal and drinking water and Mr. Brasseur, the coal contractor, declines to supply her requirements, alleging that he cannot recognize the application of the nationalists.

The gunboat "Persepolis" and all the Persian Government steam launches in the gulf are now in the service and under the order of the nationalists.

It is reported that Mohammerah too is infected with the nationalist germ. Sheikh Khazal, the Governor of that province, has always been averse to the Customs there being controlled by the Belgian administration. It therefore remains to be seen how he will act in the present juncture.

A STEAMER AGROUND.

Third Steward Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The steamer "Trieste," bound from Calcutta for Europe, while leaving the Hoogly, grounded at Fulta Point, and returned to Calcutta.

LATER.

When the steamer "Trieste" went aground in the Hooghly River on Friday, the third steward, Francisco Celaree, a young man of nineteen, fell overboard and was drowned. There was no other casualty.

FURTHER SEARCH OF HOUSES.

Sundry Documents Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 12.

The "Mahratta" publishes the following to-day:—

"At Nagpur, the office of the vernacular weekly paper, the 'Deshasewak' was searched, on a warrant issued by the Nagpur Magistrate. A few books and papers of a trivial nature were all that the Police found worthy of attention, and took them away.

"At Nasik, on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate, the house and shop of Mr. Madhawrao Gadgil was searched.

"At Yeotmal the house of Mr. Shringarpure of the Collector's Office was searched. A copy of the judgment in the "Harikishore" case and an English translation of the utterances of Mazini, regarding the Austrians, were taken away by the Police. The house of Mr. Sharangpani, a Government servant, was also searched. The life of Garibaldi, some copy books, a few papers and a book of the Ramayana were seized by the Police.

"At Akola the plague hut of Mr. Sirnaik, a teacher in the National School, was searched and the Police seized a few portraits and other things of a trifling nature."

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Tuesday April 13.

Arrivals.—Lieut. B. F. Garratt, 16th Rajputs; Major P. C. Elliott Lockhart, The Guides, and Lieut.-Col. E. C. L. Gilbert, I.M.S., 2nd Gurkhas, per s.s. "Oceana" on 9th April.

Departures.—Lieut. A M Jameson, 13th D C O Lancers; Captain Sylvester Brandley, R.A.M.C; Major-General J Woon. Staff, Sirhind Brigade, Captain E G P Thompson, 17th Lancers; Colonel Waldron, 16th Cavalry; 2nd-Lieut. S W Watson, Royal Dragoons; Capt H S Becher, 2nd Gurkhas; per s.s. "City of London," 6th April; Capt C F Woodward, 54th Sikhs, per s.s. "Macedonia," on 3rd April; Major D Sapte, Nothumberland Fusiliers; Captain A S Capper, Staff, Nowshera Bde.; Capt K Hawdon, 21st Cavalry, Maj W. B Sudds, A.O.D., Colonel W S Ommanny, 3rd Q A O Gurkhas; Capt H R Hunt, 25th Punjabis, per s.s. "Persia" on 10th April, Lieut Colonel A Eustace, 52nd Sikhs F.F., per s.s. President," on 9th April.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Departures.—Major A E Berry, I M S, 27th Cavalry; Major E Stokes-Roberts, R Engineers; Lt C Watson Smyth, 1st Brahmans per "City of London" on 6th April; Major F N Watling, R E; Lt R B S Dunlop, 27th Light Cavalry; Capt L E Queripil, R.F.A. per "Marquis Bacquehem," on 6th April; Lt A E Grisewood, I.M.S; Lt H B Skinner, 2nd R Light Infantry; Major S H Rivett-Carnac, R E; Col S E G Lawless, R.E.A; Lt D M Hogg, 10th Grenadiers; Lt F E Welch, 110th Mahratta L I; Major M T Elderton, 108th Infantry per s. s. "Persia" on 11Oth April; Brig-Genl A Townsend, Staff, per s. s, "President" on 9th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The death is reported of Lieutenant S. D. C. Bell, 11th Ammunition Column, on the 10th instant, from a poisoned wound by tiger bite.

Captain A. W. Hepper is transferred from Military Works Services to the command of No. 2 Submarine Mining Company, Bombay.

Brigadier-General Kelly, Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade, is granted 3 1-2 months leave out of India.

Second-Lieutenant Pott, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is posted to the 13th Lancers, Indian Army.

It was stated at an inquest held at St. Austell, Cornwall, concerning the death of William Borlise, a labourer, who was found dead in bed, that the man was wearing seven shirts, two belts, and a vest at the time of his death. He worked and slept in these garments. A doctor attributed death to syncope accelerated by wearing so much clothing, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

LORD CURZON ON SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of March 23 :—

Sir,—Since I returned to England from South Africa a great many questions have been put to me as to the impressions which I formed during my visit to that country, and I have been repeatedly invited to state my views, both there and here.

[illegible] great reluctance in responding to this [illegible]alling the witty remark of Lord Rosebery [illegible]es entertained at the conclusion of a tour [illegible] that he had perhaps been in the country [illegible]ough to write a book, but not long enough to [illegible]peech. I have no desire to fall into either [illegible]and if I write anything, it is only because I [illegible]ppeared to be in South Africa when a new Constitution, and, as I hope, a new country, were struggling into birth, and because circumstances threw me into contact with those who were taking part in these remarkable events. When an entire country, irrespective of party, is seen to be concentrating itself upon a great effort in which not only its own destiny, but that of an important section of the empire is involved, the observations even of a passing visitor may perhaps be recorded without impertinence.

Many years ago a now almost forgotten explorer, Edmund O'Donovan, while travelling in the border-mountains of North-East Persia, happened to scale the crest at the very moment when the Russian forces, under the famous General Skobeleff, were delivering their final assault upon the mud fort of Geo't Tepe in the plains of Transcaspia far down below. From his unpremeditated watch-tower he witnessed the flower of Turcoman chivalry perish in that fierce and bloody assault and from the seeds of that awful carnage he saw the Russian dominion in Central Asia arise. Very different was the spectacle which I was fortunate enough to observe in South Africa, for there the struggle and the blood-shedding were over. But from the same seed-ground the germs of a new order were already springing, and the fact that I met the generals of the different forces on the field of friendly contest (for there was no conflict) perhaps gave me opportunities which the explorer did not enjoy.

At Cape Town there was sitting the National Convention which, after adjourning at Durban, had reassembled in the southern capital to complete its labours. The thirty-three foremost men of South Africa, British and Dutch, some of whom had never met, and others of whom only a few years ago had been engaged in combat on the field of battle, were occupied in daily conference in the Parliament House. The High Commissioner, Lord Selborne, who has so deservedly won the confidence of all parties in South Africa, was in the capital, watching the progress of events. The draft Constitution itself was signed on the day before I left. In the course of visits to Kimberley, Bulawayo, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, I heard the matter discussed by those who will be profoundly affected by the result. During the six weeks that have since passed, it has been eagerly debated in public meetings throughout South Africa, and when the four Colonial Parliaments meet to consider the Act in a few days' time public opinion will have crystallised in a form that should enable us to forecast the future.

First, as regards the spirit in which the Convention met and conducted its labours. Remember that their object was to bring about that union which has been the aspiration of all South African statesmen from Lord Carnarvon and Sir George Grey to Cecil Rhodes and Lord Milner, and to which each of those pioneers made no mean contribution. But remember also that they met within six years of a devastating and bloody war which left its relics in the graves that sprinkle the veld with their frequent and pathetic mounds, in scars which it takes almost a generation to obliterate and in animosities which cannot in a moment be assuaged or forgotten.

Nevertheless, I do not believe that a single member of the Convention thought about the war or its heritage. Their thoughts was only for the future and its promise. Men whose names a few years ago were anathema to each other; men who not only would have put each other to death but were within an ace of doing so; men who had never before been in the same room associated not only in amicable conclave at the council board, but at the dinner table, the luncheon table, and in the relaxation of social intercourse. Englishman and Dutchman, the Rand and the Bond, the generals and the politicians were all there and there was not one of them I firmly believe who while loyal to his colony or his race or his following, as the case might be was not more loyal to the wider cause of South African union within the sheltering embrace of the British Empire. I am not so vain as to assume that all racial or national antagonism has for ever been extinguished by this conference of representative and enlightened persons. It may exist, or it may be revived—to prevent its revival is the work of statesmen. But for the purposes of the Convention (and also, I gather, since) there was only one country, and that was South Africa; only one flag, and that was the British flag; only one sovereign, and that was the monarch of the British Empire.

And next as to the object with which they met. Politicians in South Africa have at different times been divided between the ideals of federation and of union. Much may be said in favour of either solution. But the force of circumstances, political, financial, and otherwise the necessity of a strong central authority, the passage of time, and the experience of other countries, have been for long working steadily in favour of union; and have left little doubt in the minds of the majority that it is the right and the politic issue.

Under union the different Colonies or States (the Orange River Colony is to be given back its old and cherished title of Free State) will be called upon in the majority of cases to surrender something. But the sacrifice will be nothing to the gain and this will be not merely a gain commercial, financial, and industrial to each member of the union, but it will also be corporate and catholic in the creation of a Government which, instead of being involved in a chronic warfare between Federal and State rights, or of being swamped by the centrifugal and individualistic ambitions of its component members, will possess the power to act and to speak for all. It was the conviction that only by union can the consolidation of the future South African Commonwealth be assured which brought into line both the individualist and the federationist, and was responsible for a practically unanimous conclusion.

Independent features of the proposed Constitution may be open to criticism, and during the 1st six weeks of public discussion in South Africa have received. But the reasons that brought about the agreement or the compromise in the Convention are also those which will commend it to the public as a whole; and my own impression is that when the local Parliaments meet to confirm the draft Bill the modifications, if any, that are made in it will be slight.

Take, for instance, the compromise by which the capital is divided between Cape Town and Pretoria, the former being the seat of the Legislature and the latter of the Executive. At first sight nothing might appear to be more unusual, more anomalous, or even more fantastic. What, it may be asked, will the Ministers do in Parliament at Cape Town without the officials at their elbows? The arrangement appears to me to be by no means so difficult or so rash as has been supposed. During the months for which the Convention was sitting, first at Durban and afterwards at Cape Town, the Transvaal Ministers conducted both the business of the Convention and the government of the Transvaal in separation from their offices. No doubt a certain number of secretaries and clerks, and a few van loads of papers and records (of which duplicates may have to be kept) will require to travel from Pretoria down to Cape Town for the future Parliamentary Sessions. But it may not be an unmixed evil that the remainder should be left behind. Moreover, the Sessions are, happily, not as long as ones, and factors that will operate to their curtailment need not be regretted. What whatever inconvenience may be caused will be as nothing compared with the advantage of enabling the legislators from the northern parts of the country to come down from the still somewhat sequestered seclusion of Pretoria, or the wide spaces of the veld to the busier haunts, the more vivid atmosphere, and the historical associations of Cape Town. I do not, therefore, take shelter behind the popular argument that the bifurcation of the capital was the price that had to be paid for union; for it seems to me that it may be justified on its intrinsic merits. Time alone can show how the experiment will work. There are some who say that the Legislature will drag the officials after it to Cape Town. Others hold that the trend of political thought and activity, as also of material prosperity, is northwards, and that Pretoria is sure of ultimate triumph. It is useless to speculate in such a matter; the most ridiculous of compromises have sometimes developed a vitality that has defied analysis or expectation. Of one thing I am quite certain—that the Convention did wisely in not going one late the wilds to found a new capital for itself.

The selection of a site is an operation that, as experience elsewhere has shown, can last for years, without giving evidence either of material progress or of practical result.

Similarly, it is easy to criticise the not very courageous attitude that was adopted about the native franchise, i. e., leaving the "status quo" in each Colony while providing for no withdrawal of the vote from those natives (in the Cape Colony) to whom it has already been given, except by a majority that it will be almost impossible to secure. But here again, let the facts be borne in mind. In the first place there is the widest difference of opinion in the different colonies about the native question and, secondly, it would have been not only imprudent, but impossible, for the convention to take up the discussion of a matter, for which it had no mandate, and which no authority but a Union Government—and that not hurriedly—can properly approach. The utmost that the Convention could do was to guarantee existing rights, to leave the "status quo" unaffected, and to safeguard the native protectorates in general by providing specially for their future administration.

The question of equality of languages was a wise concession, without which the consent of the Dutch would not have been obtained. In my opinion it is not a vital matter. The language that will prevail in the long run in any bilingual community is that which is the language of business, of movement, of material advance, as well as that of literature and ideas. Parents may be faithful to their own tongue; but they will teach their families the tongue (at least as an alternative) by which they can rise in the world and compete successfully with their fellows. No statutory provision can permanently affect the destiny of speech; and the future will solve itself in its own way.

Again, the future incorporation of Rhodesia, or the reverse, must be settled by considerations which it is useless at this stage to discuss. The utmost that the Convention could do was to provide for the addition of fresh territories as time passes. But serious weight must be attached to the views of the responsible authorities and of the inhabitants of outlying territories before any pressure is applied.

I formed the impression, therefore that the draft Constitution is a sagacious and statesmanlike document; that it will be accepted without much demur or alteration in South Africa by all the parties directly concerned; and that before the summer is over we shall have the pleasure of welcoming in England the responsible delegates who will be appointed to lay the accepted instrument before the Sovereign and the Parliament of this nation.

I have already spoken of the spirit by which the framers of the Constitution were animated. Fortified by a careful study of existing or previous Constitutions, fully aware alike of the perils to be avoided and the risks to be run, conscious that the eyes of a much larger auditorium than South Africa were upon them, and steadied by that gravity and sobriety of purpose which spring from the memory of great trials recently encountered and from the prospect of greater and nobler common triumphs still to be won, the delegates at Durban and Cape Town comported themselves in a manner that will redound to their credit in history. The leaders of the English party exhibited a uniform temper of courtesy, broad-mindedness, and conciliation. General Botha impressed all by his sincerity his fine standard of honour, and his large conception of public and patriotic duty. Mr. Steyn lent his high talents and remarkable influence to the cause of harmony and unity.

But there was one feeling which I found, if not widespread, at least active in certain parts, and which, more than any other incident, has tempted me to write this letter. Mindful of a none too happy and a sometimes tragic past, in which the fate of South Africa has been the shuttlecock of political parties in Great Britain, and its inhabitants have hardly known whether to fear most from the ignorance, the indifference, or the party feuds of their distant rulers, the citizens of the new South African State may be pardoned if they look with some apprehension to the future. In too many instances they have seen that what one party essays another resists; what is done by one Ministry is undone by its successor. It seems almost too good to be true that the truce, which in recent years has happily overspread the field of foreign affairs, and which to an increasing extent is withdrawing India from the smoke of party contest, should extend its benign influence to the Colonies also, and, above all, to so scarred a ground of elemental warfare as South Africa.

And yet may we not assure them that, if this is not already the case, at least it is the heartfelt desire of the thinking majority of our people that it should speedily become so? May we not tell them that we regard with sympathy and with pride the dawning of a new nationality and the creation of a fresh constituent in our Imperial Confederation; that the co-operation between two races long at discord and recently in strife, but animated by similar virtues and springing from dissimilar stock, is a source to us of unalloyed satisfaction; that with them we desire nothing better than that there should be an end to racial animosity, to political huckstering, and to ignoble feuds; and that their interests—i.e., the interests of the future South African Commonwealth, if it is called into being—will be equally safe with all parties in this country, because they will be enshrined in the generous confidence and, I would like to add, in the quickened conscience of the nation?

I have no wish to appeal to men's sentiment or to fluent wild dreams. But as one who has had a certain experience in administration, where racial problems were involved, I could not observe what is passing in South Africa without feeling an interest and a surprise that soon broadened into admiration and hope. My desire is that in the spirit in which South Africa has played, and is now playing, its part, so may we at home shortly be willing to play ours; for according to the manner wherein these proposals are now met in Great Britain, and are acted upon in the future, will it be in our power in a large measure to assure the success of what will one day under the blessing of Providence, be both a powerful and a loyal State.—Yours, etc.,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

Hackwood, Basingstoke, March 20.

LORD CURZON ON THE COUNTRY'S UNPREPAREDNESS.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the National Service League on March 24, a message from Lord Curzon was read, in the course of which he said that dependent as Glasgow was for her life blood on trade and commerce those factors were themselves dependent for their continued existence upon the security of these islands from invasion, and that security could only be assured by the provision of forces, both naval and military, sufficient to deter or if not to deter, then to defeat the invader. It was not surprising, therefore, to hear that so much success was attending the local efforts of the association designed to rest that security upon the only adequate and trustworthy basis—namely, the trained manhood of the nation. "Nothing that has occurred," he continued, "in recent years in the smallest degree diminishes or weakens the case for the reform that we advocate. We may admire the inexhaustible energy with which Mr. Haldane devotes himself to the creation and the copious eloquence with which he expounds the merits of the Territorial Army; we may well congratulate him on the results which thanks to every form of inducement he has been so far able to secure; but no Territorial Army that he can call or conjure into being can possibly satisfy our demands, since in no circumstances could it render this country safe. In the hour of extreme danger a country is not saved by even the finest of raw material. We may not be able to afford the six months that would be needed to convert the raw material into the finished product; we shall require if we are to survive a far greater number of already trained men. During the past week events have occurred which immensely aggregate the national danger. We have learned to our surprise and dismay that the supremacy of our Navy, upon which we have been told by those in authority that we could implicitly rely, is seriously threatened, if it is not already in grave peril. Moreover, in the near future that peril will be an increasing rather than a diminishing factor. In other words, our security is no longer unchallenged. Invasion is possible and, if it comes, we have not the force with which to repel it."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times":—The feature of the Indian Budget attracting most attention in financial and commercial circles is the serious extent to which the need for "strict economy" has affected the railway programme, leading to postponement of the expansion for which business has had hoped as a result of the conclusions of the India Office Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration. It will be recalled that in the spring of 1907 deputations representing the Indian railway Companies and East India merchants waited upon the Secretary of State to voice the complaints long prevalent as to the inadequacy of existing arrangements for railway traffic particularly in the matter of rolling stock and to press for considerable enhancement of the capital expenditure annually provided. To meet these complaints the Secretary of State appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir James L. Mackay and with so eminent a financier as Sir Felix Schuster as a member to inquire and report, *inter alia*, whether the amounts allotted in recent years for railway construction and equipment had been sufficient for the needs of the country and the development of its trade; and, if not, then what additional amounts might properly and advantageously be raised, within what limits of time, and by what methods.

There had been considerable expansion of allotments in the ten years or so preceding the inquiry. A marked feature of Lord Elgin's policy was that of advancing railway construction, and at the close of his Viceroyalty the capital expenditure for the year (1898-99) was not much under £6,000,000. sterling. The annual provision underwent further growth in Lord Curzon's time, and in 1904-1905 it was over £7,000,000 while in 1905-1906 the capital outlay had risen to close upon £9,000,000. The grants allotted for 1907-1908, when the committee was appointed in May of that year, were £9,000,000 Meanwhile, in view of the urgency of the need for additional rolling-stock, the Government of India proposed to the Secretary of State that this provision should be supplemented by the expenditure of £3,000,000. "within the next two or three years," for the creation of a central reserve of 12,000 waggons. In an interim report submitted in June the committee gave reasons for the non-acceptance of this particular proposal, but recommended that to supplement the programme generally £1,000,000 sterling of the profit on coinage for the year should be invested in railway stock. Accordingly the total allotment was brought up to £10,000,000 sterling and the same total was provided in the Budget for the financial year now closing.

In their report, published in June last, Sir James Mackay's committee estimated that the total amount that could be provided in England and India by or on the credit of the Secretary of State for capital purposes might be estimated at £14,000,000 a year. Deducting £ 1,000,000 for irrigation works and £500,000 for such contingencies as an unfavourable money market, the committee advised that the Government of India should be authorised to prepare their annual railway programme on the basis of a capital expenditure of £ 12,500,000—this being "an annual rate of expenditure on railways which there is reasonable hope of maintaining, even in difficult times." But so unfavourable are the general results on Indian revenues of the year now closing, in consequence of famine in Northern India and general trade depression, that the Secretary of State had decided not to make any advance on the £10,000,000. alloted in each of the last two years. It will be noticed that £7,500,000. is already provided by the loan raised here in February, and that £2,400,000, is to be met by the agency of railway companies in this country. This is in pursuance of a policy recommended by Sir James Mackay's committee, on the ground that to give the companies by whom lines formerly leased from the State are worked on a profit sharing basis a greater and more direct interest in the success of the undertakings and in the raising of capital would be "attended with great administrative advantage."

It is noteworthy how small a proportion of the £10,000,000, now allotted is to be applied to railway extensions, using that term in the strictest sense. Less than £250,000, is devoted to new undertakings, and £1,099,800, goes to lines under construction, leaving close upon 8,700,000, for open lines. There has been a striking change in this respect in recent years. In 1901-1902, out of an expenditure of £5,915,190, no less than £3,564,689, went to construction, but four years later work on open lines, including railway stock, was taking the lion's share—£5,000,000, out of a total of £9,000,000, In 1907-1908, and again in the year now closing, about three-fourths of the total grant was for the same purpose, while for the ensuing twelve months it is no less than 85 1-3 per cent. One reason for this change in apportionment is the need now being met for doubling railway tracks on important lines. Until recent years the mileage of double tracks in India was almost infinitesimal in proportion to the total mileage; but the increase of traffic on the main trunk systems has been so great as to render doubling an absolute necessity. The East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the North-Western Railways all have works in progress, and this involves the widening and in some cases, the reconstruction of bridges. According to the Budget statement of last year, the total mileage of railways open for traffic on March 31 will be 30,210 miles.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

A parliamentry paper has been issued [Cd. 4574] containing the correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government with regard to the abolition of the Department of Military Supply. The purport of this correspondence, which contains eight despatches in all, beginning with Mr. Brodrick's despatch of May 31, 1905, and ending with Lord Morley's of Jan. 22 of this year directing that the abolition should take effect at the earliest date convenient to the Military Supply Member and the Government, was fully given in an article from the military correspondent of the "Times" published in that paper of March 2. It was not, however, there stated that Lord Morley's decision upon the abolition of the Department was communicated to the Government of India in December 1907, but that he then sanctioned the postponement of action for a year in deference to the wish of the Indian Government, which feared a recrudescence of the previous controversy unless action were delayed. The Government of India expressed the same fear in a later despatch dated Oct. 1. 1908. Lord Morley, however, adhered to his previous decision. The following are the two main passages in his concluding despatch :—

"While appreciating the inconveniences that such controversies may possibly cause, I see no ground for altering the decision which I expressed in my despatch of Dec. 27, 1907. I request therefore that the abolition may take effect at the earliest date which will permit adequate notice to be given to the hon. member at present in charge of the Department of Military Supply and his subordinates, and will allow time for formulating the new arrangements. The beginning of the financial year 1909-10 will, I think, be a convenient time to fix for this change and I request that Your Excellency will make the necessary communication to Major-Gen. Scott who will, I trust, understand that the decision to abolish the Military Supply Department has been taken on financial and administrative grounds only, and involves no shadow of reflection on his efficiency as member of the Government of India in charge of this Department since November 1905. I sanction the proposals submitted in paragraphs 3 and 4 of your despatch for dealing with the work of the Army in India at present entrusted to the Department of Military Supply. Under the new arrangements the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department will be one of even greater importance than at present. It requires an officer possessing high ability and extensive military experience, and especially a thorough knowledge of the Native Army. As one of the highest posts in the administration of the Army in India it should ordinarily be filled by an officer of not lower rank than major-general."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed, as in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

Presumably the revenue returns just issued will be the last which will be published previous to the final balance-sheet on March 31, says the "Standard." It is regrettable to note that the rather better tendency displayed in the revenue a few weeks ago is not maintained, the decline noted last week of £5,957,723 having now grown to £6,827,000, so that unless there should be a great spurt during the next few days in the receipts from income tax or the estate duties the realised deficit for the current year will be fully as great, if not greater, than the £2,400,000 recently estimated in these columns.

At present—that is, up to March 20—the position stands thus :—As compared with the Chancellor's estimate a year ago for a total net decline in the revenue of £3,457,690 there is an actual shrinkage of £6,827,000, the details being as follows :—

Revenue Department.	Estimated inc. or dec. for year.		Actual inc. or dec. to Mar. 20
	£		£
Customs	—3,290,000	...	—3,563,000
Excise	—1,490,900	...	—2,259,000
Estate, &c., Duties	+ 430,000	...	— 937,000
Stamps	+ 110,000	...	— 294,000
Land Tax and House Duty	— 90,000	...	— 50,000
Property and Income Tax	+ 620,000	...	+ 456,000
Postal, Telegraph, and Telephones	+ 475,000	...	—
Crown Lands	+ 10,000	..	+ 10,000
Suez Canal	— 19,412	...	+ 6,000
Miscellaneous	— 208,278	...	— 196,000
	—3,457,690		—6,827,000

From the foregoing figures it will be noted there is a shortage of £3,369,310 on Mr. Asquith's forecast, and inasmuch as the margin originally left for contingencies was £140,000, a deficit of just over £3,000,000 would seem to be indicated. There are two uncertainties, however, which still have to be reckoned with. In the first place, it is quite possible and even probable that revenue may be hurried in during the final eleven days of the financial year, and in the second place there is the possibility of "savings" in expenditure. Including the Supplementary Civil Service Estimate for £1,000,000, the forecast was for an increase of £5,000,000, but at present the increase is only £3,700,000. It is so usual, however, for large disbursements to be deferred until the very end of the year that it would be unwise to reckon too confidently upon the non-fulfilment of the expenditure estimates; indeed, should there have been further "savings" under the head of the Army and Navy, the fact would scarcely be one to be welcomed. While, therefore, there must still be uncertainty as to the deficit for the current year to be disclosed a week hence, present figures certainly suggest that it will be about £2,500,300, and if that be so the deficit in the new Budget is likely to be about £13,000,000; or if provision be made to restore Exchequer balances encroached upon by the deficit (if realised) for 1908-1909, it may be nearer to £15,000,000.

[The original estimates of Revenue (Excise) and Expenditure (Payments to Local Taxation Accounts &c.) have both been reduced by £1,270,000 in respect of certain local Maxation licenses transferred to County Councils as from Jan 1, 1909.]

NATIONAL MILITARY TRAINING.

Captain Kincaid Smith's Bill "to amend the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and to Establish National Military, Training in the Territorial Force" is backed by Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Cowan, Viscount Castlereagh, Mr. Hills, Viscount Helmsley, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Rowland Hunt, Mr. F. E. Smith, Sir Edward Tennant, Sir Henry Craik, and Mr. Ridsdale—six Unionists and five Liberals. The Swiss system is the model on which the measure has been framed, and conscription or universal military service is not any part of the plan. A memorandum which accompanies the Bill explains very clearly what is intended. It runs as follows:—

"With some few exceptions every man physically fit will belong to the Territorial Army, and will be liable between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four to varying periods of military training. Taking 420,000, according to the last census, as the basis of the number of young men attaining the age of eighteen each year, and excluding Ireland, legal exemptions those physically unfit, criminals, habitual drunkards, and otherwise undesirable men enlisted in the Regular Army and Navy, and all those following some seafaring occupation (provided they are enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve), we have about 180,000 recruits coming up for an annual training at the age of eighteen, with a liability for training extending over six years. In this way 700,000 recruits and about 720,000 who would have passed through the recruit stage could be called up for service in times of emergency. The Territorial Force would only be liable for service within the United Kingdom; forces for over-sea service would be supplied by a regular professional Army recruited under the voluntary system, as at present. The Bill provides that no one shall be eligible for first appointment as an officer who has not served the full period of recruit's training. Aliens and others excluded from the Territorial Force as criminals, persons physically unfit, and otherwise undesirable, would be liable to the payment of a military tax in lieu of training if possessed of an income of over £40 a year. The Bill permits persons who have served the full period of recruits training in the Territorial Forces to join the Special Reserve for the Regular Army, with a liability for over-sea service in case of emergency. The Bill permits persons, on attaining the military age, and who satisfy certain educational and physical tests, to undergo a continuous training of one year without further liability for training. Persons liable to training who fail to appear at the time and place appointed for training would be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment and a fine. The Bill provides a penalty for employers who shall dismiss or fail to receive back in their employment young men who may be required to attend the military training under the Act Rules and orders would be made by Order in Council with respect to the preparation of lists of all persons liable to military training, and it would be the duty of County Associations established by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, to carry out such rules and orders."

THE FANCY FETE.

A very successful amateur performance entitled "Crazed," an absurdity in one act, by A. R. Phillip, was given by Messrs. D. G. Sanderson, G. H. Harrison and P. Valentine. The scene is laid in a lodging house and Mr. Sanderson as a typical lodging house "Slavey," whilst Mr. Harrison was a composer and Mr. Valentine an author. The play was well received, being greeted with roars of laughter. The performance will be repeated to-night, and judging from last night's success a bumper house is expected.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	.....	52
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	5,100	4,800	.....	9,900
Total for 13 weeks	5,600	5,200	.....	10,800
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	484	315	.....	799
Per mile of Ry.	28	18	.....	46
Total to corresponding date	5,777	6,102	53	11,932

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 101

Decrease to date ..... Rs. 1,132

THE Government having declined to interfere, the Municipal Board of Cawnpore have resolved to refund to Laja Kanhiaya Lal, Vice-Chairman, the sum of Rs. 2,500 paid to the late Mr. Harrison in a civil suit.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

PATS GRIEVANCE.

Pat got on the rear end of a crowded street car and was obliged to steady himself against the door.

"Move up," shouted the conductor at every street, as more passengers were taken on. Pat moved up a step each time, but at the next stop he became angry, and yelled back at the conductor, "Bedad, I paid to ride. Do you expect me to walk all the way home?"

AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.

Mr. Tompkins, from the country, was present at a First League match for the first time—it was, in fact the first football match he had ever condescended to patronise. The weather was biting cold, too, and in the interval of waiting for the players he was soon blaming himself heartily for having ventured forth. When the men eventually came on the field his astonishment was great. 'Good gracious!' he exclaimed. "fancy turnin' out in knickers on a day like this!"

"Well, guv'nor," observed an enthusiast immediately in front, "the law compels 'em to wear summat, yer know!"

NOT A RAILWAY SERVANT.

"What is your trade?" said the lawyer to the witness.

"Platelayer," replied the man.

The lawyer asked him a host of other questions, then harped back again to the subject of his employment.

"I understand you work on the railway, my man?"

"Oh, no, I don't," replied the witness.

"But you just said you did," persisted the lawyer.

"Beg your pardon, I never said anything about the railway."

"Come, come don't trifle with the Court, my man You said you were a platelayer."

"Well," replied the witness imperturbably, "isn't a waiter a platelayer?"

A COMPROMISE.

A boy recently attacked another who had been warned by his parents not to fight, when the following dialogue ensued ;—

Bad Boy (Getting in a hard blow)—"There, take that!"

Good Boy (felding his arms with a meek expression)—"No, Tommy I will not hit you back because promised never to strike a playmate, but," (kicking him in the shins) "how do you like that?"

NEVER AGAIN.

The oddest, the most momentous associations oftentimes attach themselves to the most trifling things. Thus, at a dinner, the hostess said to a sour-faced man on her left :—

"May I help you to some of the boiled rice, Mr. Smith?"

"Rice? No, thank you; no rice for me," Smith answered vehemently. "It is associated with the worst mistake of my life."

SHE TRANSFIXED HIM.

The young man had called regularly of late, but he was as diffident and silent as ever. At last the young woman put him out of his misery.

"I know want's passing in your mind," she said suddenly, as her caller stared at her. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other young men away. You want me to marry you, don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the young man.

"I thought so. Very well, I will."

DRAMATIC FUN.

"We've had the most tremendous fun!" cried two lads running into the room where their mother was sitting.

"I am glad to hear that," she said with a smile. "And what have my little pets been playing at?"

"Oh," explained one, we've been playing at postmen, and we've been delivering letters all round the terrace!"

"That was very clever," said their mother; "but where did you get the letters?"

"Oh, there was a packet of old letters tied round with ribbon we found in your desk, and—" The rest is silence.

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German Tar :

"'We don't want to fight, but by jingo, if we do,

We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too,'"

John Bull : "I say, that's 'my' old song."

German Tar : "Well, it's mine now."

CAUGHT NAPPING.

A mummified duck, estimated to be 3,000,000 years old, has been found in a sandstone stratum in Wyoming. It has been secured for the American Museum of Natural History. The local poulterers were evidently caught napping.

HIS CHOICE.

"Mummy, are there really mermaids?"—"Yes, dear. They are the sea-fairies."—(Pause.)—"Mummy, you do want me to go to sea, don't you?"—"Yes, darling; I want you to go into the Navy."—"Well, then, I think I'll be a diver."

THE TRUTHFUL ADVERTISER : AN INNOVATION.

Coals.—Why pay fancy prices when you can get from Messrs. Silkband best Slate Nuggets at 20s. a ton, warranted to give the minimum of heat with the maximum of ash, and to jump all over the carpet? Cheaper rates for large amounts.

For Sale, Retriever Dog, with no known pedigree and very doubtful antecedents. Owner getting rid of him because he bites.

Wanted, partner with £5,000 to take interest in new business, and join advertiser, who brings only brains to the undertaking.—Apply D. S. Windell, Gull's Nest, Chislehurst.

A MINIMUM WAGE.

Many persons were surprised to read the other day that a deputation had waited on the Premier to urge a minimum wage for clerks. It had been imagined that most of them were already in receipt of it.

A MELODIOUS PROTEST.

"A band consisting of [illegible] performers dressed in a neat uniform recently paraded round the War Office at a slow pace playing the Dead March from 'Saul,'" says the "Manchester Guardian." "This was the latest protest by the Amalgamated Union of Musicians against Army bandsmen being allowed to play in orchestras and to take private engagements. A banner with an inscription that the Liberal Government were swelling the ranks of the unemployed was carried behind the band and a line of sandwichmen drew attention to their grievances in more detail. They passed about one o'clock, when the War Office clerks were beginning their luncheon. The windows were at once opened, and the clerks swarmed to look out and enjoy the music."

AN IMPRESSION OF 1920.

Mr. Wilbur Wright has taken a passenger on board his aeroplane, say the daily papers, which leads the "Westminster Gazette" to imagine the following :—

"Extract from Passenger Handbook of the Great Eastern Airway Company for June, 1920 :—

"The Company begs to give notice that travellers with propositions or ideas of any weight should either leave them behind or deposit them in the receptacles provided for that purpose; also that owing to the delicate poise of the vessels it is important that passengers should cultivate well-balanced minds.

"Flirting with the officers is permitted as tending to lighten the ship, and jokes and funny stories at the dinner-hour are encouraged, the gravity of the party being thereby lessened. All persons who succeed in scoring ten hearty laughs from the captain within a period of two days from the time of starting will have 10 per cent. of their passage-money refunded.

"Passengers desiring extra security may be buttoned on by payment of a small additional fee. Children must be kept on a leash."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MI-CAREME BALLS.

Mi-Careme festivities are yearly becoming more British. Not only do English visitors abroad no longer accept invitations to fancy dress balls with a shamefaced determination to ignore the subject in their letters home but mid-Lent balls and mid-Lent fancy dress dinners are rapidly becoming as general as New York collitions. The Mi-Careme dance whether it is got up on the spur of the moment or is a matter of long notice is usually a cotilion nowadays. Fancy dress is besides an easy matter when work parties all over the country have been busy for weeks past preparing for the many local pageants which are to be held this year and not a few of Queen Henrietta Maria's Court ladies and Lancastrian dames will probably make surreptitious debuts this week before they dance the slow pavane or the graceful courante on greenswards under a June or July sun.

INEXPENSIVE FAVOURS.

For a cotillion dance, however, stately mediæval or Stuart costumes are by no means ideal, and the picture frocks after the style of old family portraits of the spring and summer, peasant, story book, and imaginative dresses are much more in keeping with the spirit of Mi-Careme. Nowadays, it is chiefly the favours which determine the figures. Although they are often the reverse of costly, a great deal of ingenuity is expended in originating them and in providing some little personal ornamentation which can be worn or carried throughout the dance, and add to the charm of the "coup d'œil."

THE HUNTSMAN'S HORN.

A pretty idea is the hunt figure, each girl being provided with a huntsman's horn wreathed with pale pink paper roses, those of the men being tied with ribbon to match, by which they can be slung across the shoulder and over the back when dancing. Sashes and canes—the latter for the men and the former for their vis-a-vis—are always a success, while a charming old-fashioned country figure can be danced, the brightly coloured scarves being held up to make an archway, under which the men form up in line and pass, while they in their turn mark out a passage with crossed canes.

THE PAPER FLOWER FIGURE.

Another pretty cotillion figure for an early spring ball is "The Sowers." The names of the girls present are written on slips of paper and dropped into a large bag. The leaders of the cotillion in the role of sowers, and bearing the sack between them, waltz up the room scattering the pellets to right and left, for which there is a frenzied scramble on the part of the men, each of whom earns, of course, the right to dance with the girl whose name he retrieves. The present moment is, naturally enough, the season of the gardener, and some of the prettiest effects are gained with flower favours. In one figure six girls and six men are placed in the centre of the room, to each of whom is presented a roll of wire, two large sheets of coloured tissue paper, one of which is green and the other pink, blue, white, mauve or yellow. As quickly as possible the paper has to be turned into spring flowers. Giant primroses and daffodils, violets and hyacinths, narcissi and periwinkles are made from the paper, pinched into some semblance of the flowers with long wire stalks. Daffodils and hyacinths dance together, the blossoms pairing off according to colour.

MEN MILLINERS.

"Trimming the garden hat" is a figure which can be made a great success if it is limited to half a dozen or eight couples. Large sun hats, or what used to be known as "Zulus," are provided, together with unlimited sheets of soft, multi-coloured tissue paper. The six or eight men—as the case may be—are entrusted with the onerous duty of trimming the hats for their partners. A wisp or two of paper, impaled with a large pin or two, ensures a capital effect if taste fully done, although with a fixed time-limit there is little enough chance of trying on. Each girl, meanwhile, has her hands full, for, while giving a suggestion or to as to the colours which will not be too obviously out of place with her blood gown, she has to work the same shades into an enormous rosette, which she pins into the coat lapel of her partner.

THE ABANDONMENT OF OUR NAVAL COALING STATIONS.

Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, K.C.I.E., writes to us :—

SIR,—It is impossible to read without indignation the debate in the House of Commons on the state of our Navy, showing that our naval supremacy is in danger and that we are, to use the words of Mr. Balfour, "face to face with a naval situation so dangerous that it is difficult thoroughly to realise its import."

But there is another serious danger which has been generally overlooked by the public—namely, the mad policy of false economy which has led to the abandonment of many of our naval stations and coaling depots, in spite of the lesson we should have learned from the difficulties which Russia experienced for want of coaling stations.

As one example of this false economy I may instance that of the magnificent harbour of Trincomali, which I have frequently visited, and with the conditions of which I am intimately acquainted.

Trincomali was the only defensible naval and coaling station between Aden and Singapore. It was rendered impregnable by submarine mining and powerful batteries, at a cost of many hundred thousand pounds. It is a magnificent land locked harbour, capable of holding a large fleet in perfect safety, with deep water in which a battleship can lie close alongside the shore.

With incredible folly this magnificent harbour has been abandoned as a naval base. Its perfect system of mining and batteries dismantled; its corps of submarine miners disbanded; the accumulated equipment, stores, and boats, sold at an enormous sacrifice. But this is not all. In its unoccupied state it forms a serious menace to our trade and to our naval supremacy should it be occupied by any foreign Power with whom we might be at war, as it commands the trade route to Calcutta and the East. My thorough acquaintance with the harbour, its forts and its position, enables me to say without fear of contradiction that it would be impossible to dislodge any force that might occupy it. It commands all approaches to it by land or sea, and cannot be commanded from any point.

About a year ago a Japanese squadron visited Trincomali. The Japanese landed, and, as there was nothing to pr

OFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

OLAR, 8TH APRIL.—The Deputy Commissioner olar has made an application to Government e introduction of the provisions of the Mysore e Regulation to the Kolar Gold Field, Bowring- nd Betamangala. The provisions of Section the Regulation have been applied to Bangalore by notification.

e Italian contractor Diell Angelo, who was nsible for the explosion of a misfire hole in ock's shaft, Mysore Mine, which resulted in eath of two coolies, was placed before the ial Magistrate, and on conviction was sentenced y a fine of Rs. 75. The two coolies who were ged with him were sentenced to pay a fine of each. Another Italian, named Giacarus, of mpion Reef, who was charged with not having n proper precaution in connection with a miss- hole and had caused an explosion, was sentenced ay a fine of Rs. 15.

KOTAGIRI.

Kotagiri, 7th April.—Quite a number of residents visitors assembled to witness the opening of the golf links, in spite of threatening clouds and ant thunder. There being as yet no golf house, helter of any sort on the Links, many an anxious was cast at the heavens but the heavy cloudes ed over with no more than a slight drizzle. The mbers of the Committee who were "At Home," provided a dainty picnic tea, at the conclusion which Mr. Windle spoke a few appropriate words ing a short history of the links, apologising for short comings, and remarking that the links e still in their infancy and that time would do ch to improve them. A move was then de to the first tee, and Mrs. Holloway made opening drive. The rain held off most ligingly, and it was nearly dark before the t patient seekers for lost balls took their sorrowful parture. The thanks of the Station are due to Mr. aitsford, who has spent endless time and trouble the making of the links, and to Mr. Dunbar hnstone, whose help in procuring the land—no y business—has been invaluable.

The season is in full swing, and the little Club ite pleasantly crowded each evening. Even the ads are gay with nurses, babies perambulators and gs. The heavy showers lately though splendid for and garden, rather put a stop to tennis, but the ying of the dust more than compensates for an casionally postponed game.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 8th April.—Mr. P. R. Allent, Superinten- ing Engineer, P. W. D., who went on two months' ave, has returned to duty, and Mr. A. C. Langston, xecutive Engineer, has been granted six weeks' ave, Mr. L. L. Wickham continuing to officiate as he Executive Engineer. Mr. A. T. Forbes, District udge, left on the 6th instant, with Mrs. Forbes, to pend the Recess at Ootacamund.

The Bellary Municipal Council having submitted Government its Resolution refusing to raise the x on lands and buildings in order to provide a m of Rs. 50,000 out of about Rs. 2 lakhs required r opening up congested areas in the town, the llowing Order has been issued by Government:— "In G. O. No. 296, dated the 1st March, 1909, the overnment informed the Municipal Council of llary that if it provided, by loan, a sum of . 50,000 out of about two lakhs required for opening the congested areas in the town, they would con- r the propriety of gradually meeting the balance n Provincial funds. They, accordingly, requested Council to state whether it was prepared to raise tax on buildings and lands from 7½ to 8¼ per cent. heir annual value so as to provide for the service his loan. This request was considered at a meeting he Council, at which seven members were pre- out of a total of nineteen, excluding the irman, who is a member "ex-officio," and it was lved that the tax should not be raised.

he Government observe with regret the indiffer- to the welfare of the town which is evidenced, by this Resolution and by the scanty dance at the meeting called to consider proffer by Government of liberal aid towards roving the sanitary condition of Bellary. Council will now be informed that, unless within 6th of the receipt of this Order it cancels its olution under Section 30 (6) of the District icipalities Act, 1884, and accepts the condition hed to the offer made by Government, the sum s. 30,000, which the Government had decided to to Bellary from the special sanitary grant for 9-10 will be with-held and that amount will be ributed among other Local Bodies. Meanwhile, irected in para. 2 of G. O. No. 199, dated 13-2-09, Collector will see that possession is not taken of lands already notified for requisition beyond the unt of Rs. 50,000 which was allotted from the ial sanitary grant for 1908-09. The Collector also be requested to call upon the official mem- of the Municipal Council to explain why they not present at the meeting held to decide upon atter of such importance to the town."

t the last meeting of the Council this Order was n up for consideration. Out of the present gth of the Council, viz., eighteen Councillors, ve were present, and the following Resolution adopted by eleven votes, one Councillor not g:—(a) The Council cancels its Resolution. l the 13th March, 1909 (b) The Council con- to raise the tax on buildings and lands from er cent. to 8¼ per cent. (c) the Council sub- that the enhancement of the tax may come into from the 1st April, 1910, as the House-tax sters for the current year have all been written nd the bill books for five out of eight Ward eady for issue. Further, the present season of ity and high prices requires postponement of aising of the tax.

RAWALPINDI.

pril 6th.—Like all other Indian stations Rawal- crowds all its gaieties and all its amusements one strenuous and busy week. It is at this of year that Rawalpindi is at its very best, ardens are gay with flowers, trees are clad in erdant glory of the opening bud, bird sing hearts out from mere exhuberance of spirit at alubrious climate of the Punjab spring. The of revelry and "la joie de vivre" are in the nd followers of Omar make the most of what yet may spend.

he "ten days" which call themselves a "week" he ball a rolling with the polo tournament in ch, after some interesting matches; a team of 12th Lancers proved themselves victorious.

aturday, the 27th March, was fixed for the ning day of the Great Northern Race Meeting. om has the stand been seen so crowded, and the rest of the public in this sporting fixture appears e as keen as ever. A few showers of rain on the vious Thursday had made the going all that could sired, and although some of the fields were not rge as in previous years, the racing was of an resting description throughout. The principal est centred itself in the Punjab Army Cup, which run on the second day of the meeting. For this t candidates paraded in front of the Grand Stand ior to being despatched on their journey. Mr. ver's Prince Charlie and Mr. Fielden's Richmond eived most of the support of the public if one y be permitted to judge from the cramped prices arked up on the slates of the most mediocre colles- on of the bookmaking fraternity that ever adorn- a ring; but then a fifty-rupee wager made by any nowledgeable turfite was sufficient to make an nimal a raging favourite. Prince Charlie fell a w fences from home, and the sporting Subaltern f the 10th Hussars won a nice race with the big ountry-bred, that had run so prominently the revious year.

Everyone was pleased to see H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's stable represented by the winning mare Lucky Girl, and it is to be hoped that his ontinued support will always be lent to this eeting.

On Wednesday night a large Fancy Dress Ball as given at the Club, which was prettily decorated or the occasion, and much credit is due to Colonel incoln who organised it. Many of the dresses ere excellent, the prize for the ladies' costume eing given to Mrs. Frizelle who appeared as 'Egypt;' hilst amongst men Captain Fellows received the tes of the majority for his Viking costume.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday were devoted to e great Punjab Horse Show, an account of which as already appeared in these columns.

On Friday the usual Xth Hussar Concert was eld at their theatre, and an excellent programme as given.

BY THE WAY

POETRY IN HOSPITALS.

There is not a great deal of poetry in hospitals at present. Paul Verlaine devoted some of his genius to them. W. E. Henley wrote of the operating table Besides these there is little commemoration of their lights and shadows. But the poetry is coming. A New York hospital has been experimenting with the old-fashioned country remedy for rheumatism—beestings—and has found it a success. Soon we may expect to see a special ward set apart in each hospital for the new treatment. Here the victims of rheumatism will lie and mark the "buzzings of the honeyed hours," and speculate where the next bee will implant his envenomed weapon. The occupants of these charming rooms will get a real whiff of country delight. Windows that look out on Smithfield or the slums of Southward or the noisy rattle of Paddington will become the murmurous haunt of bees on summer eves, while the Cyprian queen flies gracefully from bed to bed selecting the next recipient of her homœopathic dose.

A TRIUMPH.

It is, we believe, for the general good that Mr. Churchill should have so far succeeded in his negotiations with the amalgamating railway companies serving Eastern and Central England as to have arranged for the insertion in their Bill of clauses, safeguarding the due interests of traders, travellers and employees. This was an important consideration which, without such success in diplomatic arrangement, might well have wrecked the schemes of the companies and so have prevented rearrangements and economies which are surely needed. The end of suicidal competition is an obvious goal for the companies and their shareholders. Under efficient safeguards their gain should be the gain of the whole community, whose interests are jeopardised, not secured, by a frantic competition which tends to beggar railways and to destroy the efficiency of service which must ultimately depend on prosperity. We congratulate Mr. Churchill, the companies, and the public.

SQUIRT-SQUARE.

That Trafalgar-square could be changed for the better there it no question. The tabernacle of many reformers of all kinds is itself in need of reformation. It is an arid desert of stone, sloppy in winter, dusty in summer, with dismal fountains and ugly statues. But we object to the removal of the statues, because they are historical monuments and because they would probably be replaced by something no more beautiful and possessed of no significance. A suggestion made at a meeting of the Surveyors' Institute includes one "magnificent" fountain, on central entrance to the National Gallery flower-beds, paths, and seats. Nothing is said of the statues, and therein this proposal differs beneficially from previous schemes. The National Gallery, in particular, could well stand improvement in its external appearance. Of the flower-beds we have our doubts. Nothing must be done in the way of reform which would put obstacles in the way of the reformers. The use of Trafalgar-square as a place for blowing off social steam must never be lost sight of. Who knows how much we owe to its squalid asphalt? It may have spared us revolutions. Let us always remember then to be gentle with the ugliness of Trafalgar-square. Let us improve it—if we ever do improve it—not too much.

CULTURE vs. KNOWLEDGE.

Sir Robert Hart gave the Authors' Club a just and experienced summing-up of Chinese culture. He showed how education in China had for many centuries been devoted rather to the formation of character and the performance of duty than the spread of what the Western world considers knowledge. This education had resulted in a singularly law-abiding people, intelligent, frugal, industrious, and contented. The people took a common-sense view of life and its surroundings. Now, however, a new departure is being made. The Confucian teaching will be mingled in future with "practical" teaching, and science will have its way. What remains to be seen is whether the two ideals, Chinese and Occidental, can be reached together, or whether they will prove mutually destructive. Such is the Chinese problem. It is not so very different, after all, from our own educational dilemma. In both we find the conflict of education that makes for character and instruction that brings material prosperity.

A CRANFORD TEA-PARTY.

That the Mother of Parliaments should devote a whole sitting to a frivolous proposition which had not a ghost of becoming law is scarcely worthy of her reputation. It suggests not a motherly concern for the nation's welfare, but the idle tittle-tattle of an afternoon tea-party. We can imagine dear Miss Matty opening such a discussion at one of the social gatherings that rejoiced the heart of Cranford, but even she would have disdained to embark on such a theme until more important topics had been worn as threadbare as her own mittens. The House is calmly asked to discuss on a Friday afternoon the propriety of adding fifteen million names to the registers. Give everybody or nearly everybody who is of age the vote, whether man or woman, urged the democratic scion of nobility from Cumberland. Betsy Barker's Alderney cow in her flannel greatcoat would give almost as intelligible a vote as some of those people whom. Mr. Geoffrey Howard would enfranchise. Try a needle on this vast balloon of nonosense, and the thing bursts at once. The House did not apply the needle, but relegated the balloon to the dustbin. This did just as well.

THE EDGE OF THE GULF.

It was when the priests of Teheran took the liberty of having a prolonged picnic within the safe shelter of the British Legation that our representative, feeling inconveniently crowded, expostulated with the Shah and secured the grant of a Constitution. The Nationalists have taken the lesson to heart. They believe in Mr. Dillon's dogma that they will get nothing if they keep quiet. Up to a few days ago they had kept quiet in the British sphere of influence in Persia. Now they have suddenly appropriated the control of Bunder Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, once the apple of Russia's eye, now the starting point for our trade with Kerman, the home of carpets. Sir Edward Grey said a few days ago that Great Britain was doing nothing because she was not personally affected. Tout cela va changer.

TOO CONFIDING A PHEIDIAS.

Mlle. Lantelme of Paris does not agree with the poet who wrote, "Teach us not jejunely what we are, But what we may be when the Parian block Yields to the hand of Pheidias." She ordered a sculptor to execute a bust of her. The sculptor was no rugged realist, and after the fashion of most photographers he imagined the lady would be pleased if the asperities of Nature were softened and toned down. So he produced a work of art in which the lady's nose and mouth and other features of her physiognomy were made to approach more nearly to the proportions of the Venus of Milo. The lady, greatly to her credit, objected, and the sculptor has had to pay for idealising the real instead of realising the ideal. In everybody, from the gutter snipe to the martyr, there is some touch of the ideal, sometimes very faint, it is true and almost imperceptible. But the good art will seize this touch, bring it out in his picture and produce a portrait, not of a hairdresser's wax model but of a human being at her best.

CAPTAIN JAMES CUNDY died on March 24 at Southborough Park, Surbiton Hill, at the age of eighty-six. Capt. Cundy, who formerly held a commission in the Indian Army, was closely identified with philanthropic work in the Surbiton district, and took special interest in the local Young Men's Christian Association.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE TWO SERVICES.

That the intention of the Admiralty is to regard the First and Second Divisions of the new Home Fleet as seagoing commands, is clear from the announcement that service in the ships composing these two sections of Admiral Sir Wm. May's command is to be reckoned as sea-service. Notwithstanding that the fully-manned ships of the Home Fleet, based on the Nore, spent a considerable time at sea, especially during 1908, service throughout Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's command reckoned as home service. This rule also obtained in the Channel Fleet although in the strict sense of the term the units in this now defunct command fulfilled the official designation of sea service as meaning "a ship of war at sea." In the Atlantic Fleet service has hitherto counted as sea time, in consequence of the ships having spent a good deal of each year either at Berehaven or Gibraltar, although in 1907 and 1908 they were seen twice each year at their home ports. Apparently this arrangement will continue, as although the Atlantic Fleet is provided with new headquarters at Dover, it is still to be regarded as a connecting link between the forces in home waters and the Mediterranean with Gibraltar as a repairing base. Not only is it intended to keep the two fully-commissioned divisions of the Home Fleet a good deal at sea, but the two nucleus crew divisions will be away a good deal from the ports on which they are based.

LOCAL COLONIAL NAVIES.

Now that Australia, after years of agitation, is at length well on the way towards getting a powerful little Navy of her own, there seems a strong probability that we shall see events repeat themselves in the case of Canada. A movement has already begun in that country for the provision of a local Navy, and there is every appearance of a really widespread desire for such action on the part of Canada. There can be little doubt that the British Empire is undergoing a process unprecedented in the world's history namely, the natural and gradual severance of the Colonies from the Mother Country, under entirely amicable conditions on both sides. After the granting of the privilege of self-government to the Colonies, the most obvious and most natural development of the situation is the desire of those Colonies to take their own defence into their own hands. Australia, it is true from the circumstances of her position and environment, would seem to have the most pressing needs for a Navy of her own, but Canada has also a very large extent of coast-line which is practically unprotected, the fleet at present maintained off her shores being miserably inadequate in the event of a sudden descent by a powerful hostile fleet. From the point of view of the Motherland, also, it would seem highly desirable that the Colonies, now that they have reached maturity should share with her, to a really proportionate extent, the cost of protection of those common interests which they have shown during the last few days they are prepared to make sacrifices for.

GERMANY'S NAVY AND AUSTRALIA.

There is one very important reason influencing Australia's demand for a local Navy, which has, perhaps, been rather overlooked in this country. There are probably not many men in the street aware of the fact that close to Australia's shores there exists a large group of German possessions, which contains at least one splendid natural naval base. The territory wholly or partially under German control consists of 102,300 square miles, with a population of 440,000 people. It certainly appears, moreover, that the German authorities have been quietly working in this direction, the harbour above alluded to, Simpson's Haven, having been converted into a coaling station, and large tracts of ground suitable for the erection of large workshops, retained by the Government for its own use. In view of these facts, it becomes still more important both for Australia and the Empire that the former should possess a powerful fleet capable not only of defending home shores, but also of making a raiding expedition upon these widespread German territories if war should arise between the two nations. If this is not done it is very easy to imagine the convenient base of Simpson's Haven being used by a fleet of German vessels specially deputed to harass our Australian communications. It would indeed be a pitiable sight if such a large and wealthy country were to lie helpless and terror stricken beneath the raids and aggressions of German arms; probably this has something to do with prompting Australia's present generous attitude towards upbuilding an invincible Empire fleet.

IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

The purpose of creating an Imperial General Staff, implying sound education in staff work for officers of the forces in the great Dominions, and an interchange of officers, is universally approved. It is accepted in the spirit in which it is presented, and there is no wish to impose, or willingness to accept, anything like control or direction of the Colonial Forces by the military authorities at home. Cordial good feeling and mutual understanding must be the outcome of such an institution, and where officers are working together for the same common object, nothing else can be the result. Mr. Haldane's remark—the fruit of an imaginative extension of the idea—that we should have an Imperial Army also, equivalent to the German Army, was a very serious mistake. Nothing could offend Colonial susceptibilities more than the notion that their forces are in any sense to lose independence. Representations have been made to the War Secretary on this point, and there is the best reason to belive that he now fully recognises the unwisdom of spreading such an idea as his words suggested. Through the working of the Imperial General Staff, no doubt community of thought will arise, and organisation will take the same form, so that if ever Colonial troops fight again side by side with British troops—and certainly they will if the call comes—there will be knowledge of the methods to be adopted, and smoothness in applying them, that will add immeasurably to the value of Colonial aid.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE BILL.

The text of Captain Kincaid-Smith's Bill with the object of introducing compulsory training has been published. The discussion which should ensue ought to be particularly interesting, and to enable Mr. Haldane to declare his own view and the mind of the Army Council—and, we hope, of the General Staff—on the subject. The purpose is to amend the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, in such a way as to introduce a system of compulsion much after the Swiss system, the model of Germany and France being avoided. With certain exceptions, every man physically fit would belong to the Territorial Force between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, and would be subject to various periods of training. The memorandum accompanying the Bill takes, as the basis of the proposed organisation, the return of the last census showing that the number of young men attaining the age of eighteen in each year is 420,000. From those would be deducted men serving in the Regular Army and the Navy, as well as Royal Naval Reservists, and also the population of Ireland—we do not know why—and the physically unfit, habitual drunkards and undesirables. From the point of view of the national physique we should regret that the "submerged tenth" would be excluded from the benefits of training. About 180,000 young men would come up for training at the age of eighteen for six months, and the liability would extend for six years. It is computed that about 300,000 recruits and 700,000 men could be called up for service in times of emergency. Those who satisfied certain educational and physical tests could, if they liked, undergo one year's training to avoid liability for later training. It is also proposed that no one should be eligible for first appointment as an officer who had not passed through the full period of recruit training. We do not suppose that in the present temper of the House of Commons the Bill has any chance of passing. Indeed, that is not expected; but there should be an interesting test. What we should most regret would be that these men would incur no liability to serve abroad in national emergencies.

IN the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Whisky and other Potable Spirits, a well-known French brandy shipper stated that there was no absolute guarantee that the public got what they asked for, as the capsule and cork of a full bottle can be removed without damage. A device made of porcelain, attached to the bottle by a an aluminium clip, however, has recently been put on the market which prevents the refilling of a bottle so long as the aluminium clip remains unmutilated. The expense is trifling, and has found much favour already from experts.

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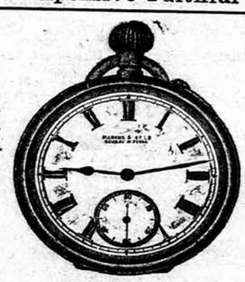
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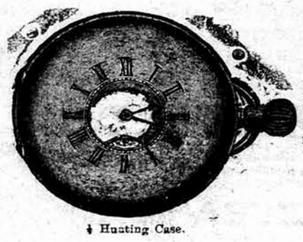
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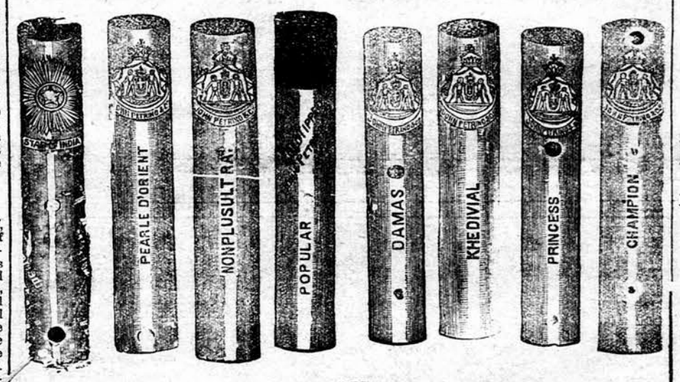

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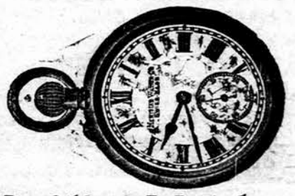

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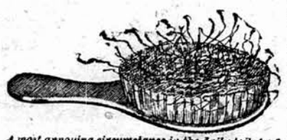

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

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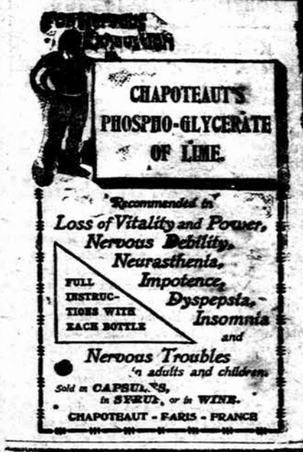
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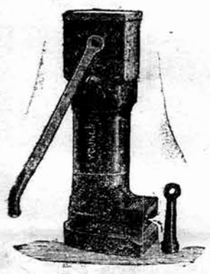

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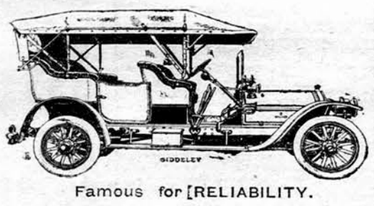

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